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HOBBS-GREGG
NURSERIES



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HOBBS-GREGG NURSERIES — 1930 —

San Dimas

California



Members

American Association of Nurserymen
Southern California Nurserymen's Association
Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen

WE STRIVE —

To grow the **BEST** Nursery Stock, Citrus, Deciduous Fruit and Ornamental, that is possible to grow.

To serve our patrons in a courteous, intelligent manner and give them full value for the money they pay.

To conduct our business in a business-like manner, doing every reasonable thing to insure satisfaction to our customers.

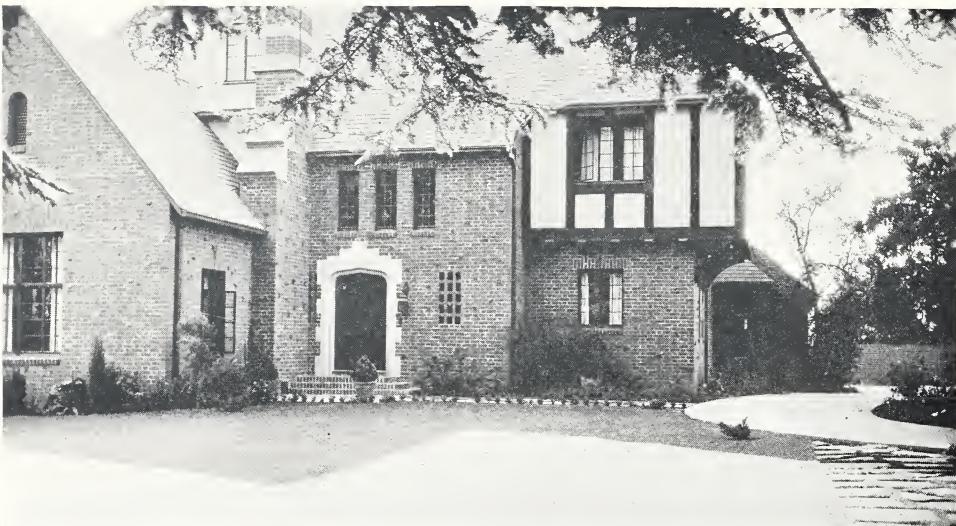


If you do not find what you want in this catalog, ask us—we have many items not listed here because of insufficient quantity.



HOBBS-GREGG NURSERIES, Inc.

Salesyard: BONITA AVENUE (Arrow Highway)
SAN DIMAS : Los Angeles County : CALIFORNIA
Telephone—San Dimas 2351



Landscape Department

The architect of the above pictured house gave the owner something to be proud of but, "IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL ITS PLANTED." It is the growing things that add the finishing touch to this picture. However, it is not enough to merely set out plants at random, for such a practice cannot but end with unpleasing results from an artistic standpoint.

Certain definite types of plants are recognized as being adapted to, and harmonizing with, certain styles of architecture. The home pictured above offers an excellent example of this rule. Conifers, Heathers, Barberries, Boxwoods and Lombardy Poplars form the backbone of this planting and have been so placed as to give the effect desired. This careful plant arrangement is not the only point to be considered in designing a planting plan. There are other considerations, such as the type of house; its facings, north or south; the location of the house; size of the grounds and their drainage; and the possibilities presenting themselves for the layout of walks, drives, paths, and garden walls, as well as pergolas, pools and other garden features.

Needless to say, all this requires not only careful thought, but experience as well. For this reason many owners, feeling hesitant at undertaking the planning of their yards, have found our landscape department of great help to them.

This department is in charge of a graduate Landscape Architect, who will consider carefully the various factors of each planting. With his training and experience, he can design the grounds and make many valuable suggestions to the home builder or owner.

This service is given to the average sized home without charge. It is our aim to do all in our power to make Southern California a place of fine homes.

When you have a landscape problem, consult our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.



Acacia baileyana—in springtime a mass of golden bloom.

Ornamental Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

ABELIA grandiflora (RUPESTRIS). Rapid grower of tall, spreading habit, attaining a height of from three to six feet in two years. Blooms from June to October. Foliage heavy under suitable conditions and in winter leaves take on a reddish color. Flowers white, tinged with light pink. Hardy in all respects. Gal. containers, 60c; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

ABERIA caffra (Kei Apple). Tall growing shrub, dark green foliage and heavy thorns. Bears golden yellow fruit about one inch in diameter, thin skinned and juicy. Excellent for jam and jelly; edible when fresh. Gallon containers, 75c.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Large growing shrub attaining proportions of a small tree. Leaves are shaped like the eastern sugar maple and bears flowers similar to the Hollyhock. The most common varieties have either salmon-red, or pale yellow blooms. Will stand a good deal of frost, but not a severe freeze. Gallons containers, 60c.

ACACIA armata (Kangaroo Thorn). Fast growing shrub-form of acacia, with spreading habit. The foliage is a bright green and the flowers are yellow balls that cluster on the stems. Tiny thorns cover the plant, making it an excellent protecting hedge.

baileyana. One of the very best. Grows extremely rapidly. Leaves are feathery and finely divided. Flowers are produced very early in the utmost profusion and a deep golden color, February and March.

cultriformis. A dwarf variety, growing 7 to 8 feet in 5 years, often trimmed to 3 or 4 feet. Bluish foliage, triangular shaped leaves, golden flowers. Blooms in May or June. Very hardy.

dealbata (Silver Wattle). Large spreading, eventually 50 to 60 feet. Silver-gray fern-like foliage, golden yellow flowers blooming February and March. A hardier and longer lived tree than the baileyana.

floribunda (Everblooming Acacia). Fast grower to 18 to 20 feet. Makes round shapely head. Long willowy leaves, creamy yellow clusters, blooming almost constantly.

melanoxylo (Black Acacia). Tall, compact grower, 50 to 60 feet. Heavy foliage, dark yellow flowers very inconspicuous blooming March or April. Very hardy and used extensively in California as street tree. Gallon containers, 60c; 10 trees, \$5.00; specimen trees, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ARALIA papyrifera. Erect, tree-like, grows rapidly 10 to 12 feet. Leaves palm-like and covered with white down, very tropical appearance. Flower clusters 2 to 3 feet in diameter, creamy-white. Gallon containers, 60c.

sieboldi. Shape of leaves similar to Papyrifera, but are glossier and lighter green. Slow growing, likes shade, will grow in a tub. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

ARBUTUS unedo (Strawberry Tree). A small tree, often considered a large shrub. Grows very dense, especially when pruned back a little each year. Leaves are dark green with red tinged edges. Flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fruit is abundant and as it ripens, colors from yellow to vermillion and resembles strawberries. Hardy in all respects. Gallon containers, 60c.

ASPIDISTRA (Lurida). One of the most common of our shade loving plants. Has long pointed leaves from 8 to 18 inches long and about 3 to 5 inches wide, borne on smooth, slender stems. Leaves are very dark green, springing from underground stems like Bamboo. An excellent house plant. 6-in. pots, 75c.

AUCUBA (Japonica). A splendid plant for house or shady place. Will stand morning sun, but does better where shade is reasonably constant. Leaves are large, very dark and shiny, with notched edges. Tropical in appearance. Varigated types are either flecked with golden spots or the leaves are roughly edged with yellow. Slow grower and requires moisture. Green, 6-in. pots, \$1.00; varigated, 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

BANANA abyssinian (ornamental). The most ornamental of the bananas with large graceful plume-like leaves, 5 to 10 feet long and 1 to 3 feet wide. The midrib and stem of the leaves is a deep wine red. The trunk is short and stocky. After several years it bears a very large spike bloom, drooping almost to the ground. Plant dies after blooming. Susceptible to frosts. 5-gallon containers, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

BERBERIS darwini (Barberry). One of the most attractive of the Barberry family. Leaves are small with three sharp thorns at the tip. Coloring is a very dark green during the summer, while in the winter months most of the leaves take on brilliant shades of red. Eventually grows from 2 to 4 feet tall. Hardy in every respect.

Knightii. Hardy shrub, one of the best. Leaves elongated and prickly, flowers yellow.

stenophylla. Narrow, spiny foliage. Golden flowers and small salmon-colored berries.

wilsonae. Erect, light green foliage. Foliage takes on autumnal colorings. Berries salmon color. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

BUDLEIA asiatica. This is one of the few winter blooming plants which flowers prolifically from December to April. Blooms appear on tips of branches and twigs, clusters of white, similar to the lilac flowers and are very fragrant. Grows very rapidly, from 6 to 10 feet in one year is average maximum growth. Frequent pruning increases bushiness.

variabilis magnifica (Butterfly Bush). This is the most common of all Buddleias and without doubt the most beautiful. If there are butterflies in the vicinity they will gather around this plant. Bloom spikes are sometimes over a foot in length, and taper out to a point on the extreme end, color being a peculiar bluish-lavender shade. Grows very quickly and thrives on heavy pruning. Flowering period from June to November. Gallon containers, 60c.

BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). One of the most common and yet one of the best of the small hedge plants. Leaves small and glossy and when plant is kept trimmed, as in a hedge, leaves will appear to be almost solid. Very good for pots, tubs or formal gardens. More rapid in growth than English Boxwood. Likes the sun better than a shady location.

semperfirens (arborescens) (English Boxwood). A slower grower and darker green than the Japanese Boxwood. For a low, permanent hedge, nothing could be better because the growth is slow and therefore little pruning is required. Develops nicely for trimmed specimen plants. If left untrimmed, will grow to be a very attractive shrub of considerable height.

suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). The widely known dwarf form. Foliage small, deep green and dense. Excellent for small hedge along walks, etc. Gallon containers, 60c; formal specimens, \$1.50 to \$2.50; flats, \$5.00.



Boxwood—a great favorite for formal borders and accent plants.

CALLISTEMON rigidus (robusta) (Bottle Brush). Blooms during summer and is one of the most striking plants imaginable. Stamens of flowers are wine-red and stand out rigidly around a twig for two or three inches of its length, resembling brush used for scrubbing bottles. Habit of growth is slow, very stiff and rigid, foliage sparse and a dull olive green. Maximum height 6 to 12 feet. Gallon containers, 60c.

CAMELLIA japonica. Grows slowly but blooms when quite young. Colors pink, white and red. A beautiful wax-like flower, some varieties producing variegated colors; winter blooming. 12-in. plants, \$1.50.

CAMPHORA officinalis (Camphor Tree). Grows to 40 feet; dense light green foliage, hardy and free from insects. One of the best street or shade trees. Gallon containers, 60c; 10 rate \$5.00. 5-gal. containers, 6 ft., \$2.50; 10 rate, \$22.50.

CAROB TREE (St. John's Bread). Admirably adapted for street and specimen planting; dark green foliage; shaped like an umbrella tree; very hardy for drought, cold and heat. Gallon containers, 60c; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

CARPENTERIA californica (White Anemone). A splendid native shrub bearing profuse clusters of large, fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens. A beauty for your garden. Gallon containers, 75c.

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). One of the very best bushy shrubs, round leaves, black-green; white jasmine-like flowers, small red fruit, resembling cranberries, which stay on the trees a long time after ripening. Gallon containers, 75c.

CASSIA artemesoides. A pretty shrub with finely cut silvery-gray foliage and clear yellow, sweet scented flowers. Very drought resistant.

tomentosa. A very rapid upright shrub; 5 to 6 feet in a season; should be cut back very heavy after blooming. Can be trained as tree. A compound leaf, thick, rich green on one side and on the reverse side light green and velvety. Flowers in clusters, are very brilliant yellow, resembling the eastern buttercup. Blooms January to June. Gallon containers, 60c.

CASUARINA stricta (Beefwood, She-Oak). Slender, graceful, upright tree, resembling a pine, very fast growing and exceedingly hardy, resists drought, cold and heat. Gallon containers, 60c.

CATHA edulis (Kat). Attractive shrub of upright growth. Young stems and midribs of leaves are a bright red. Gallon containers, 75c.



Cassia tomentosa—the warm yellow flowers will beautify your garden for half the year.

CEANOOTHUS (California Wild Lilac). Comprises a group of native plants of varied types. Blooming period is rather short, varying with each species. Most common are the Ceanothus arboreus and glori de versailles, both large leaved types; varicatus and thrysiflorus being from the small leaved group. Very good for native garden planting. Evergreen foliage and very draught resistant. We usually have a number of varieties available. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

CESTRUM aurantiacum (Orange Cestrum). Large growing shrub, 5 to 8 feet; in blooming season is covered with pale orange flowers shaped like small trumpets. Small white berries follow blossoms. Leaves are large and light colored. Has habit of growing very open, but is overcome by proper pruning. Likes a sunny location best. Gallon containers, 60c.

elegans (Purple cestrum). A more erect growing variety than the aurantiacum. The flowers are borne as loose clusters of purple trumpets; a very colorful shrub. Gallon containers, 60c; 5-gallon containers, \$1.50.

CHOISYA ternata (Mexican Orange). Bright green, bushy growing habit, attaining 5 to 6 feet in 3 or 4 years. Flowers borne in clusters at end of branches, very fragrant. February to June. Gallon containers, 60c; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

CHORIZEMA ilicifolia. Although this is a short lived plant, seldom lasting more than six years, but with its holly-like leaves and dainty miniature sweet pea like flowers makes a very beautiful plant. Blossoms shading from a magenta to a buff are borne in clusters of five or six at the tip of each twig. Low growing, with a sprawling habit. Very drought resistant, but subject to frost. Gallon containers, 60c.

CISTUS albidus. Slow growing with whitish green leaves, resembling white sage. Flowers of dark lavender with yellow centers, about the size of a half-dollar. Blooms over long period during summer and gains height rather slowly. Hardy in all respects.

maculatus (Rock Rose). Very dark green leaves with red toned midribs. Flowers white, shaped like Cherokee rose, but slightly smaller, with blood-red spot in the lower center of each petal. Rather spreading, growing to about the same diameter as its height. Hardy in all respects. Blends well with native planting. Gallon containers, 60c.



Orange Cestrum—a most satisfactory shrub for color.

COCCULUS laurifolius. Bushy, compact foliage shrub. Foliage bright green. Leaves resemble orange leaves in shape. A most ornamental shrub. Gallon containers, 60c.

COPROSMA bauri (Wax Plant). Very glossy leaves and a rapid grower. Commonly used because of its bright, fresh appearance. Leaves round to oblong and rather thick. Easy to grow, quite hardy and recovers quickly after a freeze. Makes splendid hedge or trimmed specimen. Likes sun. Gallon containers, 50c.

CORONILLA glauca. Bluish foliage plant producing pea-shaped yellow flowers in the spring. Gallon containers, 60c.

COTONEASTER. Plants of this family are hardy and very fast growers. Produce a very ornamental bright red berry during the winter. Very graceful; excellent for specimen or mass planting.

franchetti. The most spreading of the large growing types. Very gray leaves thinly placed on stems; berries large and bright red. Not as showy as other varieties, but most graceful. Attains height of 5 to 6 feet.

horizontalis. This variety is almost deciduous, especially in fairly cold localities. Twigs have a habit of coming out at almost right angles to main branch, giving the plant a very trim effect. Leaves are small and almost round, turning very brilliant shades of red just before they drop. Berries are abundant and very brilliant. Low growing and sprawling. Very pretty in spring when covered with small white flowers.

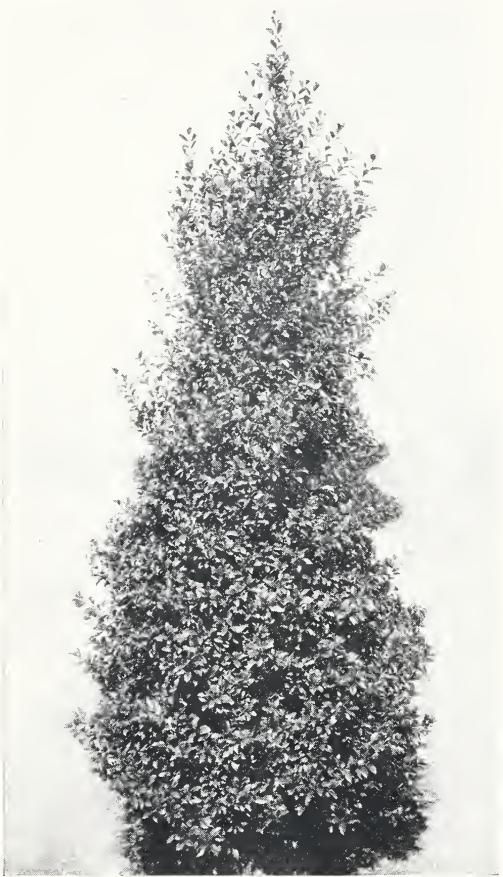
microphylla. Similar to horizontalis in habit of growth. Leaves very dark green with light red berries. Small white flowers in early summer. Seldom attains more than 2½ feet. Mature plant has appearance of a group of small arches. Does not shed its leaves during winter.

pannosa. The most common of all the cotoneasters. Tall and gracefully drooping branches. Leaves gray green, heavily placed on plant. Very brilliant berries borne in clusters entire length of one-year old stem. Will grow to immense proportions if not thinned out every year. Most beautiful when kept 6 to 9 feet. Gives very lacy effect when planted against building. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

salicifolia (willow-leaved cotoneaster). A narrow leaved variety of low spreading habit. Seldom exceeds 4 feet in height. Red berries follow white spring flowers. A very rapid grower. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.50 - \$2.50.



Cotoneaster horizontalis—Spring and Fall this plant is showy with flowers and berries.



Eugenia myrtifolia—unsurpassed for upright formal specimens.

DIOSMA alba (Breath of Heaven). Small plant, attaining about three feet in height. Foliage resembles the heathers. Flowers small but plentiful, giving the plant the appearance of being dusted with small white specks. Leaves have very pleasing scent, delicately pungent. Gallon containers, 60c.

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dew Drop). Fast growing shrub of good color. Open spreading growth, drooping gracefully, six to eight feet. Flowers white to bluish lavender, followed by clusters of small golden berries hanging in festoons from the branches. Sometimes thorny. Makes good shrub for group planting against house. Gallon containers, 60c.

ELEAGNUS simoni (Oleaster). Large shrub, with interesting foliage. Leaves wavy margined, frosty silver color on upper side and a bronzy color on the reverse. Tall growing and dense, 6-10 feet. Gallon containers, 60c.

ERICA Heather (Heath). Group of hardy plants, some native to this country. Leaves are small, varying in length from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Flowers small and tube shaped from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 inch in length, according to variety. Color of bloom varies thru the lavender shades to reddish pink.

carnea. One of the hardest, stiff upright branches with dark, thick set leaves standing out all around stem. Good bloomer in May and June, brilliant lavender flowers. Grows about 2 to 3 feet tall and spreads about the same.

codonoides. Not a common variety, but quite different. Pure white flowers, blooms profusely in March and April. Foliage light in color and rather sparse. One of the large growing species, 6 to 8 feet.

mediterraniana. This is one of the largest growing types, and a fast grower as well. Flowers lavender, foliage very dark green. Very susceptible to scale. Hardy in all respects.

persoluta rosea. A very bushy, compact dwarf shrub completely covered with a pinkish-white bell-shaped blossoms from February to May. A very pretty shrub.

melanthera. The best known and most widely planted variety of all the heathers, fast growing 6 to 7 feet; fine delicate foliage, but exceptionally hardy. Blooms from November to March; delicate pinkish-lilac with black tipped stamens. Blossoms completely cover the plant and remain in good condition for several months. A fine Christmas plant. Gallon containers, 75c; balled specimens, \$1.50 - \$2.50.

ESCALLONIA montevicensis. Tall growing plant with heavy foliage of glossy dark green. Flowers white borne in clusters similar to Lilacs. Hardy in all respects; grows 8 to 10 feet high.

rosea. Very good plant for fast tall growth up to 15 feet. Flowers tinged with pink. Should be cut back frequently or foliage becomes too coarse.

rubra. Possibly one of the best of this family. Compact grower attaining 3 to 4 feet. Flowers light red and borne in clusters, against heavy mass of dark glossy leaves. Gallon containers, 60c.

EUCALYPTUS citriodora (Lemon Gum). Very graceful, tall straight trunk almost pure white, branches beautifully tufted at tips with long slender lemon scented leaves. Rapid grower to a great height.

ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering). The most showy of the family. Slow grower, bushy top and flowers of brilliant scarlet borne in clusters of downy bloom that win the admiration of all. Small plants subject to frost. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

globulus (Blue Gum). The most common of all. Grows rapidly to great height. Foliage of soft bluish-green. Rank feeder. Excellent for wind break and is grown extensively for wood.

rudis (Desert Gum). Hardy variety, stands considerable heat. Very compact; a useful street tree. **viminalis** (Manna Gum). Fast grower that stands extreme heat. Beautiful tree with pendulous branches. Gallon containers, 60c; large potted specimens, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

EUGENIA hookeri (hookeriana). Tall, rapid growing tree-shrub with very pleasing reddish green foliage. Will grow to tree-like proportions if untrimmed. Very open growth, branches inclined to droop. Leaves larger and more pointed than "myrtifolia." Bears small clusters of purple berries, which hang heavily on the plant like cherries. Trimming will thicken foliage. Subject to frost, but will recover quickly.



Erica melanthera—Most gorgeous of all the heathers.



Hibiscus—An exotic plant from the South Seas

myrtifolia. One of the best for tall growing shrubs, attaining large proportions, but makes an excellent trimmed specimen or hedge. Leaves red when new, changing to good shade of green, sometimes with yellowish tinge in older plants. One of the best plants to make formal trimmed specimens. Frost will set back, but recovers quickly. Moderately rapid growth. Not necessary to trim. Gallon containers, 75c; formal specimens, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

EUONYMUS. *Includes a family of plants widely different in habits of growth, and all shades of foliage. They are absolutely hardy in all respects, and thrive even in the shade, in fact they do well without any sun whatever. Very subject to mildew.*

J. alba marginata. This is a varigated type with upright habit of growth. Grows tall and very slender. Leaves whitish-yellow edged with whitish-green center. Attains 8 to 12 feet at maturity. May be thinned occasionally.

J. argentea marginata. (Silver Edge). One of the best. Compact growth; dense with leaves. Grows 4 to 5 feet slowly. Leaves have dainty silvery edging with whitish-green centers.

J. aurea maculatus. The most brilliant of all Euonymus. Leaves edged with bright yellow and dark green centers. Foliage very heavy, covering the stems completely on normal plant. Makes good trimmed or untrimmed hedge; grows 4 to 5 feet.

pulchellus. Dwarf type. Leaves small and very dark rich green, very compact. Makes wonderful small hedge for shady places.

J. virdi-varigata. A glossy leaved variety with less pronounced varigation. Outer edges of the leaves dark green with blending varigations of light green and yellow in the center. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

FABIANA imbricata. Tall growing shrub, with foliage and bloom somewhat like the Heathers. Blossoms white and very thick along the stems during May and June. Grows rapidly; 10 to 12 feet. Frost and drought resistant. Gallon containers, 60c.

FUCHSIA. These plants are shade loving. Fine plants for groups or single specimens. If watered well during the summer months they will bloom continuously. We have an assortment of varieties. Gallon containers, 75c.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). Small bushy shrub, shiny green foliage. Double, waxy, white blossoms, very fragrant. Slow grower, 2 to 4 feet. Do not water in cold weather. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

GENISTA canariensis (Canary Island Broom). Tall growing with a sprinkling of brilliant yellow flowers during April, May and June. As shrub gets older leaves are more scarce and branches more open. Hardy and drought resistant. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

fragrans. Best of all in appearance. Has heavy foliage and grows to beautiful spreading shrub. Covered almost solidly with very bright yellow flowers in the Spring. Excellent for producing wonderful large sprays of flowers.

juncea (Spanish Broom). Perhaps the most common of the Brooms. Tall growing; 10 to 15 feet. Plant may be kept down to a reasonable size by pruning. Stems are round and smooth and leaves very scarce. Yellow flower resembling small sweet pea; blooms several months during summer. Very hardy.

scoparius andeanus. Foliage similar to the Spanish broom. Flowers large, yellow, with side petals of red. As profuse a bloomer as the Spanish variety. Gallon containers, 60c.

GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). Rapid grower to around 50 feet, hardy. Leaves large, deeply dissected, fern-like; orange colored blossoms in June, sweetly scented. Requires pruning to control shape, quite drought resistant. Gallon containers, 60c; large specimens, \$1.75.

GREVILLEA thelemanniana. Always in bloom unless too cold. Finely cut, bright green foliage, with flowers in terminal clusters of reddish-pink. Shrub is of oval shape, spreading 6 to 8 feet. Stands heat and drought, but is injured by frost, recovers quickly. Gallon containers, 75c.

HIBISCUS. We handle two or three colors of this tropical exotic plant. Blossoms of various brilliant colors well distributed over the plant. Attains proportions of small tree unless pruned. Likes moisture and some shelter. Will not stand frost. Gallon containers, \$1.00; large specimens, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

HYDRANGEA. Considered a deciduous plant in the East, but is almost evergreen under conditions here. In season plant is covered with white, pink or blue flowers. The pink and white types will turn blue when roots come in contact with iron oxide. Large, glossy leaves. Likes sheltered location and even moisture. Gallon containers, 60c.

HYPERICUM moserianum (Gold Flower). Fast growing evergreen shrub blooming throughout the summer. Flowers of bright golden yellow about the size of a dollar appear in profusion. Very hardy and likes moderate supply of water. Gallon containers, 60c.

ILEX Opaca (American Holly). Open growing shrub with prickly leaves. We grow a strain from the Southern States that adapts itself to Southern California conditions. Gallon containers, \$1.00.



Fabiana—A striking plant, with bell-shaped flowers



Privet hedge—For a compact, rapid growing hedge the privet is the favorite of all.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia (Fern Tree). Light green, fern-like foliage. Round-headed upright form that attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. Light blue trumpet-shaped flowers in the late spring. Gal. containers, 60c; large containers, \$2.00.

LANTANA. Drought resistant, sun-loving plant blooming almost continuously if not too cold. Dwarf varieties grow 1 to 3 feet high, tall varieties 3 to 5 feet. We carry several colors, also trailing type with lavender bloom.

Dwarf Yellow	}	Gallon containers, 50c
Orange and Yellow		

Pink and Yellow

Trailing Purple 2-in. pots, 15c

LAUROCERASUS officinalis (English Laurel). Dense dark glossy green foliage, large leaves 3 to 5 inches long. Grows 8 to 12 feet, rather slow. Good hedge or specimen plant. Hardy, but likes moderate moisture. Gallon containers, 60c; large specimens, \$3.00.



Oregon Grape—This holly foliage plant thrives in sun or shade.

LAURUS nobilis (Bay Tree). Commonly used as shrub but eventually grows into a tree. Dark green foliage, slow grower, hardy but does best where sun is not too hot. Trims well to formal shapes such as globes and pyramids. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

LEONOTIS leonurus (Lion's Tail). Fast growing shrub to 4 or 5 feet, erect branches. Dull orange colored flowers circle the stem at each joint. Very striking when in bloom during summer. Gallon containers, 60c.

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Graceful, arching habit, growing 10 to 12 feet; foliage grayish-green, covered in the spring with a profusion of small, white flowers. Grows rapidly and makes quick effect. Gallon containers, 60c; large specimens, \$2.00.

chapmani. Quick growing, fine leaved plant that will attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet. Introduced from New Zealand and well adapted to our conditions. Gallon containers, 60c.

LIGUSTRUM ciliatum (lucidum). Dwarf privet of unusual appearance, broad habit, 3 to 4 feet in height, with leathery leaves, large clusters of white flowers. Not susceptible to frost.

japonica (Japanese Privet). The largest privet. Dark green pointed leaves and creamy white flowers in July. Suitable for specimen plants or hedges.

nepalense (Nepal Privet). Sometimes called English privet. A dense, compact shrub entirely hardy. Makes a fine hedge or can be trimmed to a formal specimen. Trimming improves appearance.

ovalifolium aurea (Golden Privet). Of the same type as the Nepalense, but leaves are golden. Retains foliage in winter better than green type. Gallon containers, 60c.

Japonica — nepalense. Flats, \$2.50.
ovalifolium. Flats \$3.50.

LIPPIA citriodora (Lemon Verbena). Fast growing shrub reaching 8 feet in 3 years. Foliage has strong lemon fragrance. Small, inconspicuous flowers. Gallon containers, 60c.

LONICERA nitida. Dense, compact shrub with fine foliage. Often pruned to formal shapes. Very hardy, will stand full sun. Gallon containers, 60c.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. A beautiful ornamental shade tree growing slowly to 50 or 60 feet. Abundance of large glossy dark green leaves, beautiful white blossoms 6 to 9 inches across, petals white and waxy, very fragrant. Gallon containers, 75c.

MAHONIA aquifolia (Oregon Grape). A hardy grower attaining from 3 to 5 feet, yellow flowers in the spring, followed by blue berries resembling grapes. Holly-like leaves borne on upright stems. Does well in sheltered location. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.50 - \$2.50.

MELALEUCA. A group of shrubs commonly known as Bottle Brushes, fast growers and very hardy. Foliage and flowers differ a great deal in varieties, making them very desirable for many situations, shrubby, border or mass effect.

armillaris. A large shrub; needle-like, light green foliage, white flowers, borne in spikes. Grows rapidly.

decussata. Graceful drooping shrub; dense bluish-green foliage, lavender flower spikes, small leaves, slender growth.

hypericifolia. Upright grower, flat oval leaves. Orange-scarlet flower spikes usually borne on inside of bush. Subject to frost. Gallon containers, 60c; 5-gallon containers, \$1.50.

MYRTUS communis (English Myrtle). An excellent shrub where good solid dark green is required in landscape. Leaves are small, rich dark green, pointed and glossy. Splendid trimmed hedge or specimen plant. Small white flowers in late spring. Aromatic foliage.

c. microphylla (Small Leaved Myrtle). Exceptionally small foliage closely set, otherwise a miniature of the English Myrtle, but a slow grower. Gallon containers, 60c; flats, \$4.00.

NANDINA domestica (Sacred Bamboo). Japanese leafy shrub growing 5 to 7 feet. Resembles a compact dwarf bamboo in general appearance. Has autumnal colors during the fall and winter. Red berries follow flowers in late summer. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.25 - \$2.00.

NERIUM (Oleander). Hardy and fast growing shrub growing to tree proportions. Does well without irrigation. Successful in hot dry localities. Blooms almost continuously. Pink, salmon and white. Gallon containers, 60c; balled, \$1.50 - \$4.00.

OSMANTHUS fragrans (Sweet Olive). Upright slow growth, 5 to 7 feet; dark leathery leaves; fine, fringe-like flowers close to the branches, exceptional fragrance. Gallon containers, 60c.

ilicifolia. One of the rarer varieties of osmanthus, a strong grower with bright, shiny, green leaves closely resembling English holly. Will attain a height of 10 feet or more. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Palo Verde). Native of Arizona. Rapid grower to 20 feet. Very drought resistant. A much branched tree with shiny green bark; long, slender leaves with tiny leaflets. Bright yellow flowers persist all summer. Gallon containers, 60c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

PERNETTYA. Shrub of dense, compact habit, with small, glossy green leaves. Flowers borne in the spring are white, followed by bright colored berries in the fall. May be shaped. Gallon containers, 60c.



Oleander—unsurpassed for Spanish homes.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia (California Holly). A fast growing native shrub of a bushy, spreading form; bright green serrate foliage and red berries that are in season at Christmas. Gal. containers, \$1.00.

PITTOSPORUM. Foliage plant that varies in habit from shrub to tree. Hardy, long lived and planted for foliage though some have fragrant but not very showy blossoms. Compact and vigorous grower.

eugenoides. Erect, symmetrical growth to 15 feet. A large shrub with light or yellowish green leaves, glossy and crinkled at edges; extensively used for specimen plants.

phillyraeoides. Willowy, slender, drooping habit; narrow leaves. Small, yellow, fragrant flowers. rapid grower.

tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). Spreading massive from the ground up, round leaves, very dark, glossy and attractive; flowers white, fragrant and numerous. Exceedingly hardy.

undulatum. The largest and fastest growing type and perhaps the most popular. Large pointed glossy, dark green leaves slightly undulated at edges. Flowers are inconspicuous, but very fragrant. Grows to proportions of tree, but ordinarily kept pruned to large shrub. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Continuous blooming shrub of semi-reclining habit. Very drought resistant. Sun-loving; somewhat susceptible to frost, but recovers quickly. Flower clusters sky blue. Gallon containers, 60c.

POINSETTIA pulcherrima (Christmas Flower). Although not a true shrub this may be classed as one. This is the well-known Christmas flower so strikingly beautiful through the winter season. Subject to frost and should be planted in a sunny sheltered location. After its flowering season is over, prune heavily. Gallon containers, 75c.

PRUNUS CERASUS ilicifolia (California Wild Cherry). A native tree or large bush. Bright glossy leaves with prickly margins, somewhat resembling holly. Rather slow grower and excellent for mass planting.

ilicifolia integrifolia (Catalina Cherry). Somewhat similar to the above but makes a larger tree and is a more rapid grower. Native to the Channel Islands off the Southern California Coast. Gallon containers, 75c; 5-gal. containers, \$2.00.

PSIDIUM cattleianum (Strawberry Guava); *guajava* (Lemon Guava); *Lucidum* (Yellow Strawberry Guava). Fruiting shrubs. Fruit very desirable as a table delicacy and for jellies and preserves. Gallon containers, 60c.



Fruit and beauty are combined in the guava

PUNICA granatum nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate). A low growing shrub of 2 to 3 feet. Glossy, fine foliage and bright scarlet flowers that continue until cold weather. Should be planted more. Gallon containers, 60c.

PYRACANTHA (Evergreen Hawthorn—Burning Bush). Formerly grouped with *Crataegus*. Evergreen shrubs with glossy foliage and showy berries during the winter season. Somewhat thorny and very hardy.

angustifolia. A tall rapid grower; straggly unless pruned. Bright orange berries that last until late spring; ripe in December.

coccinea laalandi. A very strong grower, spreading habit; clusters of small white flowers in spring, followed by orange berries remaining all winter. A very popular type.

yunnanensis. A vigorous type, semi-prostrate in form with bright crimson berries. Fine for banks and low planting. A very showy type. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.50 to \$4.00.

QUERCUS agrifolia (California Live Oak). A native tree. Spreading rounded head. Glossy green, holly-like foliage and black bark. Grows 3 to 4 feet a year while young, which is contrary to the general opinion that the oak is a slow grower.

suber (Cork Oak). The bark of which produces the cork of commerce. More upright than the Live Oak, but as fast a grower. Foliage is bright green with a silvery reverse side. The bark is thick and heavily corrugated. Hardy in every way. Gallon containers, \$1.00; 5-gal. containers, \$3.00.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata (Japonica). Dwarf shrub of a dense, compact type. Dark green, leathery foliage; white flowers, followed by dark blue grape-like berries. Low growing, very hardy. Gallon containers, 60c.

SALVIA leucantha (Purple Sage). A low, bushy winter blooming shrub bearing long spikes of velvety, purple flowers. A fine shrub for color. Gallon containers, 60c.

SCINNUS molle (Pepper Tree). Round-headed tree with graceful, drooping branches. Soft fine cut foliage. Greenish-white flowers, followed by clusters of red berries. Subject to black scale near the Coast where the heat is not sufficient to control it. A beautiful street tree.

terebinthifolius (Brazilian pepper tree). A little known variety of the pepper tree. Leaves larger than the California variety. A strong grower. It is predicted that this tree will have a wide planting in California. Gallon containers, 60c; 5-gallon containers, \$1.50 - \$2.00.

SOLLYA heterophylla (Australian Bluebell). A trailing shrub, bearing a profusion of small blue, bell-shaped flowers. An excellent shrub for foreground planting. Gallon containers, 60c.

STATICE perezii. Low shrub with large fleshy leaves. Flowers purple, borne in panicles above the plant. Gallon containers, 60c.

STERCULIA diversifolia (Bottle Tree). Grows to about 25 feet; has very large trunk; foliage deeply lobed; flowers greenish-white, appearing in the spring. Gallon containers, 60c.

STREPTOSOLEN jamesoni. Sun-loving plant that produces large masses of bell-shaped, orange-yellow flowers. Attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Will not stand much frost. Gallon containers, 60c.

TAMARIX articulata (Athel Tree). Upright tree, drooping branches growing rapidly to 40 feet; foliage is needle-like and blue-gray. A very graceful tree and an excellent windbreak. Gallon containers, 60c.

TEUCRIUM fruticans. Small shrub with silky, white, sage-like foliage. Purple flowers. Gallon containers, 60c.

UMBELLULARIA californica (California Bay Tree). A native tree with dark green, strongly aromatic leaves. Yellow flowers. Of somewhat slow growth, but a very fine tree. Gallon containers, \$1.25.

VERONICA buxifolia. A very dwarf, compact form; glossy green leaves. Similar in appearance to boxwood.

decussata. A low growing bushy type with smooth, bright green foliage, bearing short spikes of reddish-purple flowers near the tips of the branches.

imperialis. Large leaves with red mid-rib; 2 to 4 feet; very free blooming and hardy; bears large spikes of reddish-purple. Gallon containers, 60c; balled specimens, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

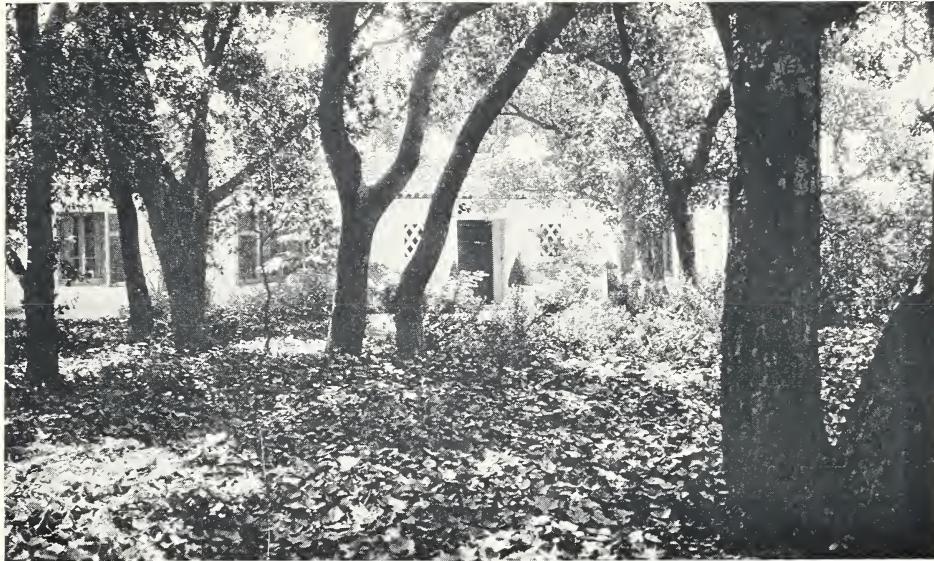
VIBURNUM japonicum. A large, fast growing shrub, 15 to 18 feet. Heavy foliage somewhat similar to English Laurel. White, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries.

suspensum. Bushy, spreading shrub with slender, angled branches and large leaves; dark and shiny above, pale beneath; flowers in clusters, whitened with pink; a luxuriant appearing evergreen, very hardy.

tinus (Laurustinus). Well-known winter flowering shrub. Grows to 10 feet; bears in profusion clusters of small, flesh-colored blooms. Does best in cool locations; excellent for hedge or specimen plants. Gallon containers, 60c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.75 to \$2.00.



*Pyracantha angustifolia—All the Pyracanthas should have a place in the garden.
Their bright berries give Winter color.*



Ivy as a ground cover in the shade.

Vines and Trailers

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Foliage large, turns scarlet in autumn and drops leaves in winter. Flowers borne on red stalks. **veitchii** (Japan or Boston Ivy). A clinging vine best used for covering walls, chimneys, etc. Leaves are a bright scarlet in autumn, leafless in winter and green in summer. Gallon containers, 60c.

BIGNONIA cherere (Red Trumpet Vine). An evergreen, climbing shrub. Bears trumpet-shaped blood-red flowers, yellow at base. Rather tender as to frost.

tweediana (Cat's Claw Trumpet Vine). A small leaved clinging vine; fine for covering walls, pillars, etc. Grows rapidly and leaves out at the top heavy; for best covering should be planted with *Ficus repens*, which has opposite habit. Frost proof. Flowers canary yellow through the spring.

venusta. A very showy winter-blooming plant. Flowers are a bright golden orange, borne in drooping clusters at every leaf joint. Vigorous grower; beautiful foliage; tender to frost but older plants will recover.

violacea. A very large vine, vigorous; glossy leaves, flowers lavender blue, trumpet form appearing in June and July. Gallon containers, 60c.

BOUGAINVILLEA brasiliensis. One of the very best varieties. A very bright, showy flower; reddish-purple. Large bright green foliage; a rapid, rank grower bearing profusely. Likes warm, sunny locations; easily frosted. Harmonizes best with white or yellow flowers, but best planted away from other flowers. Gallon containers, \$1.00.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). So well known that description is unnecessary. A strong climber, prefers shade, stands hard freeze. 2-in. pots, 15c; 100 rate, \$10.00.

EUONYMUS radicans var. (Trailing Euonymus). Many branched, prostrate type of Euonymus. Small leaves. Very hardy. Gallon containers, 60c; 2-in. pots, 15c.

FICUS repens (Creeping Rubber). A clinging, small leaved vine; dark green foliage; slow growing as a young plant, but long lived and will eventually cover large space. 2-in. pots, 20c; 4-in. pots, 35c.

HONEYSUCKLE Evergreen (*Lonicera*). A rapid grower, makes a dense green vine and the most hardy of all vines. White flowers blooming most of the year. Makes fine ground cover, or for porches, pergolas, etc. Gallon containers, 60c.

JASMINUM primulinum. Fast grower and a quick climber. Large, yellow flowers, heavy blooming. Is sometimes grown as shrub. Gallon containers, 60c.

KUDZU VINE. Probably the fastest growing vine. Will make from 50 to 60 feet in a year. Should be cut back in the fall. Large broad leaves. Gallon containers, 60c.

LANTANA, **Trailing**. A wonderful ground coverer, fine for banks, baskets, etc. Thrives in hot, dry locations. Covered with lavender blue flowers almost constantly. 2½-in. pots, 15c.

PASSIFLORA edulis (Passion Vine; Purple Granadilla). Fast grower. Foliage bright, glossy green. Flowers rose, white with blue or violet base. Fruit oval and greenish-yellow, very large and edible. Frosts easily. Gallon containers, 60c.

SMILAX asparagus asparagooides. Small, pointed leaves, making soft ferny sprays of bright green. Dormant in summer. 4-in. pots, 25c.

SOLANUM jasminoides (Potato Vine). Foliage rather thick and fleshy; flowers lavender-blue, large flowers borne in big clusters. Gallon containers, 50c.

TECOMA australis. Makes a large vine; foliage glossy green; blossoms creamy white. Very hardy. An evergreen.

capensis. Small, evergreen foliage. Moderate grower; flowers trumpet-shaped and a bright orange-red. Hardy. Good winter effect.

smithii. Fast growing, finely cut leaves. Large sprays of yellow, trumpet-shaped blossoms. Will frost but recovers quickly. Gallon containers, 60c.

VINCA major (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). An evergreen trailer. Heart-shaped leaves; bright blue flowers. Does best when planted in shady locations. Fine for window boxes, hanging baskets etc. Hardy. 2-in. pots, 15c; 100 rate, \$10.00.

WISTERIA. A beautiful vine, very hardy, fast growing, eventually becoming immense. Flowers appear before leaves in the spring and range in color from white to deep lavender; pea-shaped and are borne in long clusters. Several varieties. Large established plants, \$1.00.



Pfitzer's juniper—For corner planting where low spreading plant is desired.

Coniferous Trees and Shrubs

CEDRUS. Perhaps the most beautiful class of tall evergreens. All remarkably hardy, easily grown, and distinct form in outline.

deodara (Himalayan Cedar). The most popular conifer. Silvery blue foliage; very fast growing and quite drought resistant. Field grown specimens, \$1.00 per foot.

CHAMAECYPARIS. Related to the genus Cypress. Always flat branched. Their cones are smaller than those of the cypress and their habit of growth varies from small shrubs to large trees.

lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). Moderate sized trees; flat foliage of a soft gray color; oval pyramidal shape. Hardy, but does best with moderate amount of water.

pendulata (Weeping Cypress). A beautiful tree for specimen planting. Has graceful pendulous branches with silver green foliage.

lawsoniana alumi (Blue Lawson Cypress). Beautiful soft blue foliage; very compact, upright growth. The most popular of the small conifers. Field grown specimens, 50c per foot.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress). Exceedingly hardy, very fast growing and drought resistant trees.

arizonica (Arizona Cypress). A beautiful bluish-green cypress of pyramidal form, from the mountains of Arizona; a beautiful ornamental tree adapted to the hot, dry section of the interior.

macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). The well-known California cypress. Widely planted and used for hedge, shade trees, windbreaks and individual specimens.

sempervirens (Italian Cypress). A tall slender tree with erect branches, having a pillar columnar effect; fast growing and hardy. Our stock is the slender type grown from cuttings. Gallon containers, 60c; field grown specimens, 50c per foot.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica elegans (Japanese Cedar). Small tree or large shrub of dense growth; foliage bluish green, changing to bronze in winter. Gallon containers, 75c.

JUNIPERUS (Junipers). These comprise a splendid collection of small trees and shrubs, hardy and varying from upright to spreading and trailing habit. Very beautiful in any grouping.

UPRIGHT TYPE

chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Compact, dense, silvery-gray, short needle-like foliage.

excelsa (Greek Juniper). Handsome large shrub, thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous green foliage.

hibernica (Irish Juniper). Upright, slender, compact growth; silver-gray foliage, sharp needles. Widely used, very hardy.

rigidus (rigid Juniper). Heavy needled form, bronzy gray color, upright habit; hardy.

virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal form with branches at first erect, afterwards horizontal; bronzy green foliage. Field grown specimens.

\$1.50 to \$5.00

PROSTRATE TYPE

pfitzeriana (Spreading Juniper). A prostrate type. Develops a large number of long, slender, tapering shoots clothed with a fine sage green foliage. One of the best.

procumbens (Trailing Juniper). A trailing vine, dense branches, gray-green foliage; hardy. Best for rockeries, terraces and walk entrances.

sabina (Sabin Juniper). A dwarf spreading shrub, with partially trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soil.

\$1.50 to \$2.50

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (Incense Cedar). Native of California and Oregon; tall, compact, conical shaped tree; bright green foliage, very hardy. Field grown specimens, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 6 ft., \$4.00.

PINUS (Pine). Varying habits of growth and all having needle-like foliage. Many are very drought resistant and require no water between rainy seasons. All are very hardy. Some are very rapid growers.

canariensis (Canary Island Pine). Slender, upright, open growth to about 20 feet. Extremely large needles gathers in tufts all over the tree; new growth is silvery white, later greenish gray. Drought resistant and rapid grower.

Coulteri (Big Cone Pine). A hardy, native pine of low spreading habit of growth. Cones very large and ornamental. Will stand drought and extreme heat. A very valuable tree for heavy plantings.

halepensis (Jerusalem Pine). Bushy spreading growth. Very rapid to 50 feet. Slender flexible branches with soft gray-green needles. Fine for covering hillsides.

mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very dwarf, compact and irregular growth. Good for rockeries and pot planting.

radiata (Monterey Pine). The most rapid grower of all pines and the most common, bright green needles. A beautiful tree and the best for quick effects. Field grown specimens, 75c per foot.

San Dimas, California

SEQUOIA (*Big Trees*). Here in California are preserved specimens of the vegetation of ages ago. Sturdy growing trees in our California forests are known to have an age of from four to five thousand years. There are two species of these "oldest of living things," namely the *Sequoia sempervirens* (*everliving*) and the *Sequoia gigantea* (*giant*). The *Sequoia sempervirens* is the redwood of commerce, but the *gigantea* has no commercial value. The *Gigantea* is found high on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, while the *sempervirens* is close to the coast on the slopes of the coast range. Both trees are adaptable, however, and thrive almost anywhere they are planted, if given a little care for the first two or three years.

SEQUOIA sempervirens (*California Redwood*). The well-known California redwoods are among the largest and most picturesque trees. Fast growing while young, eventually 150 feet, upright and tapering with drooping branches; attractive in groups or as specimen trees.

gigantea (*California Big Tree*). Rather slow growth, makes massive trunk; short gray needles. A hardy tree and very beautiful. 5-gal. containers, \$3.00; field grown specimens, \$1.00 per foot. Large boxed specimens, 6 to 8 ft., \$25 to \$40.

TAXUS (*Yew Tree*). Rather slow growers and usually used as shrubs. Dark, shiny green leaves in two lateral double rows. Can be trimmed any desired shape. Gallon containers, \$1.00.



Italian Cypress as a frame for a doorway



Incense Cedar—a splendid tree of pyramidal type

THUYA (*Arborvitae*). Flat leaved evergreens of compact forms, usually of a light green color. These are dwarf conifers and are classed as shrubs. All are very fast growing and hardy.

occidentalis ellwangeriana (*Tom Thumb Arborvitae*). Globe or oval shape; very hardy. Loose, soft foliage, bronzy-green in summer and purplish-brown in winter.

orientalis aurea nana (*Berkman's Dwarf Evergold Arborvitae*). Dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical. The branches are flattened, the tips of which retain their golden tint through the year. A most satisfactory dwarf shrub.

orientalis bonita (*Dwarf Green*). Bright green, compact; somewhat similar to *aurea nana*.

orientalis elegantissima. This is one of the newer *Arborvitae*. Compact, columnar, 7 to 8 feet. Brighter than Berkman's. A fine plant but not common.

orientalis pyramidalis aurea. Fast growing, quite compact, with bright golden leaf edges. Its natural pyramidal shape makes it an outstanding variety. Ultimate height 12 to 15 feet. Balled specimens, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

The compact types of coniferous trees and shrubs and those having definite color markings, are grown from cuttings, made from plants of the true type. This insures the planter of having the most desirable plants.



Flowering Quince—A blaze of glory in the Spring

Deciduous Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

ACER dasycarpum (saccharinum) (Soft or Silver Maple). The fastest growing maple. White bark; sparse foliage, light green and silvery on reverse side. Grows to about 25 feet. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). Thrifty erect shrub, very hardy, stands heat, cold and drought. Large showy flowers appearing in July, August and September. As blossoms appear on new growth, shrub should be pruned heavily during winter. This insures beautiful flowers and a longer blooming period. Several colors and varieties. 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

BETULA alba (White Birch). Spreading tree, triangular foliage, slender dark branches and white bark. Leaves take on brilliant tints in the fall. Requires attention for best results. Established, \$1.25.

CORNUS florida (Flowering Dogwood). Large upright shrub; beautiful foliage. Bears large, flat, creamy-white flowers in profusion. Field grown specimens, \$1.50.

CREPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Large shrub or small tree. Leaves are bright green; flowers pink with curiously crimped petals like crepe borne in profusion from June until October. Gallon containers, 75c; boxed plants, \$3.00.

CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince). Low bushy shrub, free bloomer; flowers semi-double, rose-red, appearing before leaves begin to show and continuing 3 or 4 months. Foliage attractive. Gallon containers, 75c.

DEUTZIA crenata. A hardy, free blooming shrub growing to 6 or 8 feet. Clusters of double, white flowers borne heavily in May. 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

FRAIXINUS velutina (Arizona Ash). A very drought resistant tree. Attains a height of 30 feet. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

MORUS pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). A striking, weeping plant. The pendulous branches trail gracefully from a central stem about 7 foot tall. 5-gal. containers, \$3.00.

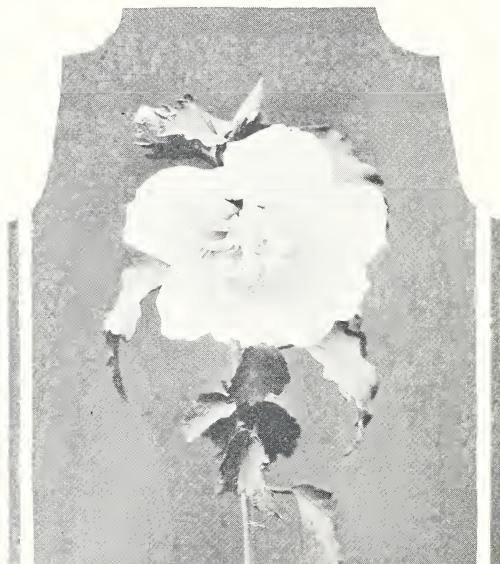
PISTACIO chinensis. A seedling type of the pistacio nut tree that makes a very fine ornamental tree. The foliage is feathery, resembling the pecan. One of the few trees that have beautiful autumnal colors. In the fall of the year it is a most gorgeous sight. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (Sycamore; European Plane Tree). Large, tall tree; hardy and fast growing, somewhat resembling maple, but larger. Leaves dark green and deeply lobed. Bark flakes off on trunk and limbs, leaving patches of lighter color.

racemosa (California Sycamore). A native tree. Irregular and picturesque. Familiar in our canyons. Requires more room for development than Orientalis. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

POPULUS carolinensis (Carolina Poplar). Large, fast grower, providing quick shade. Easy to grow and transplant. Used in landscaping or as street tree.

nigra italicica (Lombardy Poplar). Columnar shaped tree. Grows 5 to 7 feet in a year. A tree with a great deal of individuality. Very much used in landscape work. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 60c; 6 to 8 ft., 85c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.



Rose of Sharon—an old-time favorite

PRUNUS amygdalus flore pleno (Pink Double Flowering Almond). Growth vigorous. Flowers borne in great profusion before leaves appear; double pink, resembling small roses. Established plants, \$1.50.

PRUNUS pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Round headed tree, eventually 18 to 20 feet; foliage deep bronzy-purple, color retained throughout the summer; bright red, round, fruit, showy and good for jelly; makes a very striking object amongst surrounding green foliage. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

PRUNUS persica (Double Flowering Peach). A most beautiful tree producing a mass of blossoms in the spring. Should be pruned each year to insure a fine display for the following season. Hardy and fast growing. Colors: white, pink, red and variegated. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

ROBINA pseudacacia (Black Locust). The fastest growing of all the Locusts. The best adapted to California conditions. Has an abundance of white flowers in April. Grows 35 to 50 feet with spreading habit. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 60c.

SPIREA anthony waterer. Hardy fast growing semi-dwarf, bushy; grows to 3 or 4 feet. Free bloomer; dark pink flowers borne in clusters from May to September. Variegated foliage.



California Sycamore—for best effect, plant in groups



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). A rounded bush that covers itself with flat, single, white flowers in April and May. Very graceful and beautiful. Gallon containers, 60c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.75.

ULMUS Americana (American Elm). A fine growing tree to 50 to 75 feet. A wonderful shade tree well adapted to this climate.

pumila (Chinese Elm). A fine tree of recent introduction. Leaves resemble the American elm, but are slightly smaller. One of the fastest growing deciduous trees. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

UMBRELLA TREE (*Melia*) (Texas Umbrella). A wonderful tree where dense shade is desired. Grows rapidly to 30 feet. Head shapes like umbrella without trimming. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla). Bushy upright form, 8 to 10 feet. Very hardy. Bears masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in beautiful reds, pinks and white. Several varieties. Gallon containers, 75c.

WEEPING WILLOW (*Salix*). Very fast growing tree 30 to 50 feet. Apt to be short lived unless planted where roots have access to running stream or underground water supply. Prefers heavy black soil. A very beautiful tree. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

Ferns

ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus (Asparagus Fern). Grows bushy when planted in a pot, but if planted in the ground in a shaded location makes fine leaved climbing vine.

sprengerii. Very hardy trailing or tub plant. Very graceful, hardy and fast growing, but should be re-potted occasionally. Likes lots of fertilizer. 2½-in pots, 15c.

BOSTON FERN (*Nephrolepis*) (Sword Fern Family). Makes very long fronds; the most drooping plants; rich dark green and healthy. A standard fern. 4-in. pots, 50c.

MAIDENHAIR FERN (*Adiantum*). A beautiful fern.

but rather hard to grow. Does best in shaded moist locations, around pools, rockeries or under lath house. Delicate foliage; blends well with other small plants. Requires frequent watering and good drainage.

SWORD FERN (*nephrodes exaltata*). A very easily grown fern, fine for bedding in shady locations. Hardy. 4-in. pots, 50c.

WOODWARDIA radicans (Giant Canyon Fern, Brake Fern). Native of California; fronds 2 to 4 feet long. The best hardy fern for outdoor planting, doing best in partial shade. Stands drought well. Gallon containers, 75c; 3-gal. containers, \$1.25.

*Cocos Plumosa*

Palms — Dracaenas — Grasses and Bamboo

AGAVE americana (Century Plant). Well known. Suitable for the dryest locations. Several varieties. Prices on application.

BAMBOO giant. Large, upright bamboo. Canes attain a height of 40 to 60 feet and a diameter of 3 inches. Very fine for specimen planting. Other varieties can be supplied. Field grown clumps, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

BAMBOO Fishpole. Grows upright to 12 to 15 feet. Fairly broad foliage, yellowish-green. Slow grower. 5-gal. containers, \$2.00.

CHAMAEROPS (Trachycarpus) excelsa (Japanese Windmill Fan Palm). Slim, hairy trunk, dense head with windmill-like fan leaves; great clusters of yellow blossoms followed by blue berries. Hardy in all respects. Prices on application.

COCOS plumosa (Queen Palm). Tall, slender, smooth trunk. Plume-like crown of leaves. The most graceful of all palms; hardy, but occasionally is killed by frost if too cold. Very desirable. 4 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$30.00.

CYPERUS (Umbrella Grass). Forms small clumps from 4 to 6 feet in height. Head divided into flat leaves. Graceful stems. Should be planted near a pool or water effect. 3-gal. containers, \$1.00.

DRACAENA indivisa (Dragon Plant). The most common and hardiest of the Dracaena. Flat, grass-like leaves on palm-like stems. Drought resistant. Can be used as a single specimen or in groups. Withstands frost, if not too extreme. 2 to 7 ft., \$1.00 to \$5.00.

PAMPAS GRASS (Cortaderia) argentea. A native of the Argentine plains. Grows to 8 or 9 feet in large clumps of grass-like leaves. Soft, white plumes September and November. Exceedingly drought resistant and hardy. Gallon containers, 60c.

PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). A very large palm, making a spread of 35 feet and reaching a height of 30 or 40 feet, with a trunk 4 to 5 feet in diameter. Hardy and fast growing. Will stand drought, but likes lots of water. 3-gal. containers, \$1.00.

PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax). Grows in grass-like clumps with leaves 2 inches wide and 4 to 6 feet long, clear green in color. Good specimens for lawn planting. Hardy and frost proof. Gallon containers, \$1.25.

PAPYRUS antiquorum (Paper Plant). Round, reed-like stems topped with a fine thread-like crown. Presents a very airy appearance. Hardy and fine for backing water effects. \$1.50 each.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker). Narrow, dark leaved, stemless plant sending up flower spikes 3 to 5 feet of bright red and yellow. Gallon containers, 60c.

WASHINGTONIA gracillima (Robusta) (Washington Fan Palm). A beautiful fan palm that attains a height of 75 to 80 feet, fast growing and hardy. Should be used in groups or with other species of palms. Boxed plants, 75c to \$2.00.

YUCCA pendula glauca. Very hardy, single stem while young, later developing branches and growing 6 to 8 feet tall. Ribbon-like leaves ending in thorny points. Creamy lily-like flower blooming several months. Balled specimens, \$5.00.



White Mamman Cochet

Rose Culture

LOCATION

As a general rule it is best to plant roses in a sunny location. Heavy shaded locations will generally produce fewer blossoms and many blighted buds. A few climbers may be planted in partial shade with good results. Be sure that the location is one that drains well, as the rose does not do well in soggy soil. If possible plant the bushes where they will be sheltered from the wind and also where lawn sprinklers will not spray the bloom. Either wind or spray will cause a blighted bud.

PLANTING

During the winter months rose bushes are often purchased bare root, in which case, great care should be taken in planting. Dig a hole about twice as deep and wide as the length of the root stock, then fill in with good loose soil to the desired depth. Next, spread the roots evenly on this soil and fill in with loose soil. The bush should be planted two or three inches deeper than when dug. Leave a good sized basin around the plant and settle the loose soil with water as soon as possible. Do not mix manure in the soil around the roots, as this practice is apt to burn the new tender rootlets. A top dressing of well-rotted manure may be placed around the plant on the surface, keeping it three or four inches from the stem. This manure may be worked into the soil after a month or two.

When roses are received in containers, much the same procedure as outlined above is required. Use a large hole and fill in loose soil. Remove can by splitting down two sides and bending can away. Plant so top of soil is two or three inches below surface of hole, then fill in with loose soil. Settle earth with water and apply manure as above.

SOIL

Roses do best in a heavy soil; not a soggy soil, but a soil such as heavy loam or adobe. When your planting has to be done in a light soil it is advisable to dig a large hole and fill in with good heavy soil brought in from another location. However, a light soil can be built up by constantly adding manure, at least every six months.

PRUNING

The best time to prune rose bushes is late fall, just before the rainy season. This should not be necessary until the third year, and thereafter every two years. Remove old, heavy stems well down to the base, leaving a stub with two or three buds to develop the new wood. The best roses will be borne on this new growth, so keep this growth coming regularly.

FERTILIZING

Manure should be applied every year. The best time being late fall after pruning. Spread a layer of manure about two feet wide and four inches thick all around the bush and gradually work into the soil. The winter rains will carry this food to the plant's roots as needed.

INSECT CONTROL AND DISEASE

Mildew and aphis or green fly are the most troublesome, and the remedy for this is spraying or dusting. See spraying chart on the last page of this catalog for treatment.

Blighted buds turning brown and not opening is quite common in a few varieties during cool weather, especially red roses. The only real remedy seems to be the change of weather.



Golden Emblem



Padre

The Rose Garden

No garden is complete without its allotment of at least several varieties of roses; it is the one flower that stands supreme in our affections, hence its distinction as the "Queen of Flowers." Hardy under California conditions, responsive to ordinary care and attention, it is a conspicuous feature of home grounds, alike among rich and poor, the mansion and the cottage. Our assortment has been made with care, and covers the desirable sorts in late introductions as well as the old standard favorites. All plants are field grown, robust of habit and with strong root development. With ordinary care they will bloom freely and grow well.

All our rose bushes are first grade budded stock, and must not be compared with the cheap plants that are being offered.

Following the name in the descriptions we have designated the class or group to which the variety belong.

Black Prince. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers globular and dark crimson in color, veering to black. Price 50c each.

Constance. Pernetiana. Large, globular flowers, very full, color yellow. The buds are streaked with crimson. Foliage good. Price 60c each.

Dame Edith Helen. Hybrid Tea. A rich glowing pink that does not fade. Flowers carried on upright stems, large, full and very fragrant. The best of the newer roses. Price 75c each.

Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers large, or good shape and pure white in color; growth strong and vigorous with abundant foliage. Price 60c each.

General McArthur. Hybrid Tea. Bright scarlet, large, full and very free. Erect branching habit and very perpetual. One of the finest and most fragrant roses grown. Price 60c each.

Golden Emblem. Pernetiana. A clear yellow, hand-some in bud, strong stem, foliage glossy green, does not mildew. The blooms are produced freely and continuously. Price 75c each.

Hadley. Hybrid Tea. Deep velvety crimson, retaining its color in all seasons. Buds well formed; flowers large, full and free, with most delicate fragrance. Price 60c each.

Hoosier Beauty. Hybrid Tea. Flowers large, color glowing crimson with deep shadings, buds long and slender. Price 60c each.

Imperial Potentate. Hybrid Tea. A promising new rose from the Pacific Northwest, dark shining rose-pink in color, very double with firm heavy petals. A very fragrant and satisfactory rose. Price 75c each.

Irish Elegance. Hybrid Tea. Beautiful Irish single rose of fine form, long and pointed. Color bronzy orange to pink, shades to apricot. Price 60c each.

Irish Fireflame. An exquisite single rose that should be in every garden. Color a deep madderly orange, splashed with crimson, deliciously and strongly perfumed. Vigorous in growth, constant in bloom. Price 60c each.

Jonkher J. L. Mock. Hybrid Tea. Bright cherry-red, inside petals silvery-white. Large, full, with high pointed center. Price 60c each.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Creamy white flowers of immense substance, smooth and nicely arranged. A very wonderful rose. Price 50c each.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Pernetiana. Long, oval buds of coral-red, shaded with chrome-yellow, developing into fragrant globular flowers which present other novel shades. A most vigorous growing rose. Price 60c each.



Los Angeles

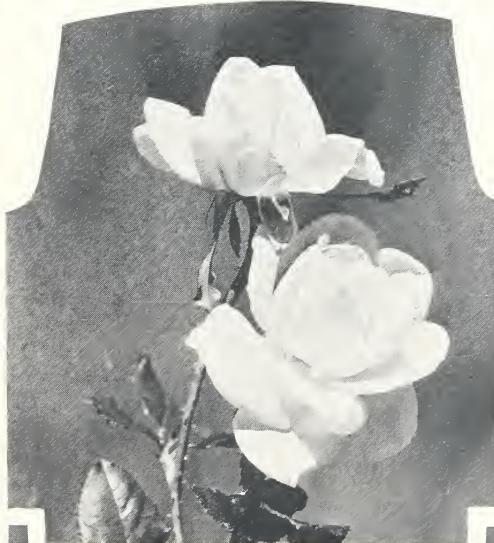
Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. A vigorous growing rose that produces long-stemmed flowers. Luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with gold at the base of the petals. Excellent in bud or full flower. Price 60c each.

Mabel Morse. Pernetiana. A clear, bright, golden yellow rose of fine form and substance. Fragrance very sweet. Foliage good green. Price 75c each.

Miss Lolita Armour. Pernetiana. The fragrant blooms of this rose develop from well-shaped buds, chrome-yellow at the base, shading to orange and copper hues on the reverse of the petals. Blooms very freely. Price 60c each.

Mme. Edouard Herriott. Pernetiana. Coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. Strong grower, with bright glossy green foliage. Price 60c each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Hybrid Tea. Deep orange bud, opening glowing copper in the center, changing to fawn yellow as the flower opens. Medium sized flowers, free bloomer. Price 60c each.



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet

Mrs. Chas. Russell. Hybrid Tea. Flowers rosy-pink and borne on stiff, heavy stems. Form large and heavy. This rose is used for forcing. Price 60c each.

Ophelia Golden. Hybrid Tea. A vigorous rose with large, full flowers. The center is yellow paling slightly at the outer petals. Price 60c each.

Padre. Pernetiana. A wonderful new rose. Erect in habit, very free blooming. Colors coppery orange crimson with shadings of yellow at the base of the petals. Beautiful in the bud or the expanded flower. Price 75c each.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. A rose of immense size. Color deep rose. A most hardy and vigorous rose. Price 60c each.

Radiance. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant, rosy opaline-pink. Large, free, and of beautiful form, with sweet fragrance. Price 50c each.

Red Radiance. Hybrid Tea. A glowing crimson sport of Radiance. Has all of the good qualities of the parent. Price 50c each.

Red Letter Day. Hybrid Tea. An exceedingly beautiful rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant, scarlet-crimson buds and fully open flowers never fade. Price 50c each.



General McArthur

Rose Marie. Hybrid Tea. A showy, persistent blooming rose, with large, perfect flowers and heavy foliage. Color a glowing watermelon red. Price 60c each.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Pernetiana. A rose of lovely sunflower-yellow, deepening in the center. The buds are produced on long, stiff stems which make them excellent for cutting. Foliage a brilliant green. Price 75c each.

Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. Another charming rose. A deep golden-yellow with orange-yellow center. A free bloomer of full and beautiful form. Price 60c each.

William F. Dreer. Pernetiana. A delicate silvery-pink with a rich golden yellow at the base of the petals. In bud or full flower this rose is without a peer. Price 60c each.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Belle of Portugal. A desirable acquisition to the climbers. Flowers large and a delicate pink in color; buds long and of good shape; plant a vigorous grower. Price 60c each.

Climbing Hadley. Hybrid Tea. A true sport of the bush type Hadley with well formed deep crimson buds. Price 75c each.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty. Hybrid perpetual. Free bloomer and robust grower; flowers glowing crimson with deeper shadings. Price 75c each.

Climbing Louise Catherine Breslau. Pernetiana. Flowers identical with the bush type, coral overlaid with orange. Price 75c each.

Climbing Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. A strong climber with the same wonderful blooms of the bush rose. Price 75c each.

Climbing Mamman Cochet. Tea. Coral-pink shaded with yellow. An old favorite. Price 60c each.

Climbing Mamman Cochet White. Tea. Flowers in form like the bush variety, in color pure white tinged with pink; growth vigorous. Price 60c each.

Climbing Mme. Cecile Brunner. Polyantha. The best of the climbing roses. A vigorous grower that covers itself with its wonderful rosy-pink blooms. Price 60c each.

Climbing Mme. Cecile Brunner—Yellow. Polyantha. A California introduction of real merit, flowers clear yellow, similar to the pink variety, which are produced in late spring. Price 75c each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Hybrid Winchuriana. A strong climbing rose with an intense flame scarlet bloom that will not fade. Flowers semi-double and remain in good condition for a long time. Price 60c each.

TREE ROSES

F. K. Druschki—White.
Golden Emblem—Golden yellow.
Hoosier Beauty—Red.
Los Angeles—Pink.
Mme. Butterfly—Light pink.
Padre—Orange and pink.

Price \$2.00 Each



Tree Rose



Climbing Mme. Cecile Brunner—Salmon Pink



Transcendent Crabapple

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES

Single Tree, 75c

10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Early Harvest. Season, July; quality home use and local market. Fruit medium in size and roundish; skin smooth and straw yellow in color. Flesh white, juicy crisp, good sub-acid flavor.

Gravenstein. Season, August; quality market, shipping and culinary. Fruit uniform size, but of irregular shape; skin greenish color, striped with red; flesh yellow, of good texture, crisp, juicy and tender.

Winter Banana. Season, October; quality table and market. Fruit large sized, roundish to conical, sometimes flat at the base, skin smooth, moderate thick and yellow in color; flesh whitish tinged with yellow, mild and sub-acid in flavor, crisp and tender.

Maiden Blush. Season, September-October; quality home use and local market. Fruit flat, yellow with a rosy blush. Flesh sweet and tender.

R. I. Greening. Season, October; quality market, table and cooking. Fruit large and uniform in size and shape; skin greenish, turning to yellow; flesh firm juicy and of fine flavor.

Bellflower. Season, October; quality table and market, shipping and home use. Fruit large, oblong and irregular. Flesh tender, juicy and crisp. A good keeper.

Gano. Season, October-November; quality home use. Fruit roundish in shape and striped; becomes red when ripe. An excellent producer.

Delicious. Season, November-December; quality shipping and general market. Fruit long and tapering; skin thin, yellow in color, splashed with red; flesh white, fine grained, sweetly acid and possessed with a pleasant aroma.

Arkansas Black. Season, November-December; quality market and shipping. Fruit roundish and uniform; skin maroon; flesh fine, firm and crisp, juicy and of good flavor.

White Winter Pearmain. Season, November; quality table and market. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblong; skin smooth, greenish in color turning to a pale yellow covered with russet dots; flesh firm, fine grained, tender crisp and juicy.

Transcendent Crabapple. Season, September; quality home use. Fruit rather large and flattened at the end; skin golden yellow with rich red cheek; flesh crisp, tender and sub-acid.

PEARS

Single Tree, 75c

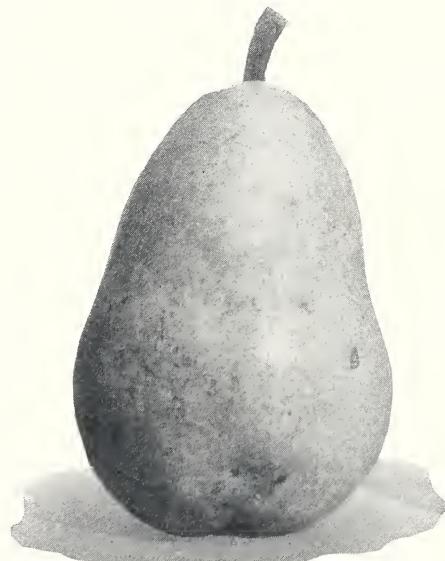
10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

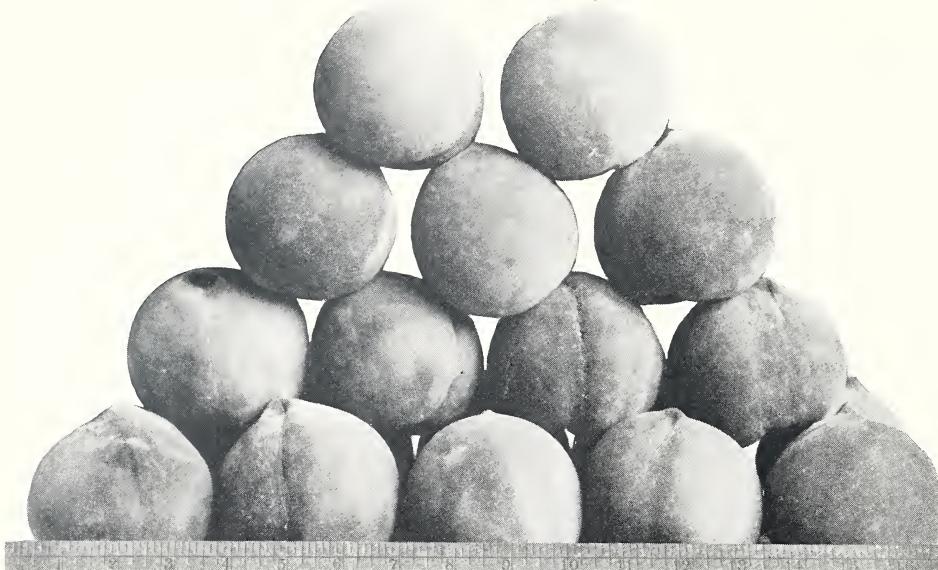
Bartlett Summer. Season, August; quality market, shipping, canning and drying. Fruit large and regular in shape; skin bright yellow with blush on the sunny side; flesh fine grained, white buttery, juicy and decided pear flavor.

Winter Nellis. Season, December; quality shipping and storage. Fruit medium size and roundish formation; skin yellow covered with russet; flesh yellow, sweet and fine grained.

Winter Bartlett. Season, November; quality late market and shipping. Fruit much resembles the regular Bartlett; skin yellow and smooth with a blush on the side exposed to the sun; flesh somewhat coarse but tender, juicy, melting and sweet.



Bartlett Pear



J. H. Hale Peach

PEACHES

Single Tree, 75c

10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Early Jap. Season, early May; quality local market and home use. Fruit of medium size, skin yellow with red cheek. A good early peach.

Mayflower. Season, May; quality local market and home use. Fruit medium to large in size, skin a light green suffused with red; flesh creamy-white, fine grained, sweet and delicious.

Early Imperial. Season, early June; quality local market and home use. Fruit of medium size and good shape; skin deep yellow with red cheek; flesh rich, firm and excellent flavor.

Saucer. Season June; quality table and home use. Fruit medium in size and flattened at both ends; skin white with crimson cheek; flesh white, firm, sweet, of excellent quality and flavor.

Red Bird Cling. Season, May-June; quality early market and home use. Fruit snow-white with distinct scarlet cheeks and markings.

Foster. Season, July; quality canning, drying and shipping. Fruit very large and uniform in size; skin deep orange red, dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and with a sub-acid flavor.

George 4th. Season, July; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and round; skin creamy-white with red blush; flesh quite pale, juicy, abundant and of delightful flavor.

Early Crawford. Tree vigorous and prolific; in past years this was the earliest peach, but now many earlier kinds are grown. Large; flesh yellow and juicy; a fine peach of its season in home orchards. Late July.

Strawberry Free. Season, July; quality dessert, local market and home use. Fruit large, broadly oval; skin creamy-white shaded a purplish-red; flesh white, veering to red at the pit, juicy, sub-acid, melting.

Muir. Season, July; quality drying, canning and shipping. Fruit large; skin a pronounced yellow; flesh yellow to the pit, firm, juicy and sweet.

Elberta. Season, July; quality market, shipping drying and canning. Fruit large and round; skin golden yellow striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.

Tuscan Cling. Season, late July; quality canning and shipping. Fruit round and large; skin yellow, flushed with pink; flesh evenly yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent flavor.

Lewkins' Honey. Season, late July; quality local market and home use. Fruit oval and of medium size; skin whitish yellow with red blush on the sunny side; flesh creamy-white, sweet and juicy, with a pronounced honey flavor.

Champion. Season, July-August; quality local market and table. Fruit of good type and quite large; skin shell-white with red cheek; flesh of good texture, rich flavored and juicy.

Belle of Georgia. Season, July-August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and oblong in shape, color marble white; flesh white, sweet, tender and juicy. The best pollinator for the J. H. Hale peach.

J. H. Hale. Season, August; quality shipping, drying and table. Fruit regular, round with equal halves; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy and sweet.

Lovell. Season, August-September; quality canning, drying and shipping. Fruit nearly perfectly round and uniform in size; skin yellow; flesh yellow to the pit, firm, and of fine flavor.

Sims' Cling. Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit very large with yellow skin and reddish cheek; flesh deep yellow to the pit, which is very small.

Orange Cling. Season, late August; quality home canning and local market. Fruit very large and good shape; skin yellow with red blush on the sunny side; flesh golden yellow, juicy, and of good flavor and sugary.

Strawberry Cling (McKevitt's). Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large to medium; skin pale yellow with red markings; flesh white, veering to red at the pit, juicy and highly flavored.

Late Crawford. Season, August; quality shipping and drying. Fruit large and roundish; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow veering to red at the pit and of good flavor.

Lemon Cling. Season, August-September; quality canning; fruit lemon shaped and of good size; skin yellow suffused with cherry red; flesh firm, yellow, veering to red at the pit, and of good flavor.

Buckhorn. Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit medium to large and of uniform size; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white but reddish at the pit, from which it separates readily.

Salway. Season, September. Probably the most valuable late variety. Fruit is large, roundish oblate with a skin of greenish yellow and a rich, clear, crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow; tender, rich, sweet and of good quality. Tree is very healthy and productive.

Phillips' Cling. Season, August-September; quality canning. Fruit large and of uniform size; skin a pronounced yellow with bright red tinge on sunny side; flesh firm, fine grained, excellent flavor and evenly yellow to the pit.

Stump the World. An old Southern favorite, very light yellow with bright red cheeks; flesh white, tender and juicy; fruit grows to a very large size; freestone; unexcelled for home use and local market. Season late July.

PEACHES (Continued)

Indian Blood Cling. Season, September; quality preserving and pickling. Fruit of medium size; skin dark red clouded with purple; flesh a pronounced red.

White Heath Cling. Creamy white, with blush on the sunny side; flesh white, veering to red at the pit; tender, juicy and delicious. Season late September.

Krummel October. Season, October; quality shipping market and home use. Fruit very large, of excellent quality; flesh firm, yellow veering to red at the pit. One of the best peaches for the late market.

Miller's Late. Season, November; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and round; skin creamy yellow; flesh firm, good in texture and of fine flavor.

New Year Greeting (Winter Freestone). Season, November-December; quality local market and table. Fruit round and of medium size; skin greenish-white; flesh white, of good substance and flavor, with a small pit.

Sabichi Cling. Season, November-December; quality table and late market. Fruit medium in size; flesh white, juicy, sweet and mellow. The latest cling.



Gower Nectarine

NECTARINES

Single Tree, 75c

10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Gower. An early variety that commands good prices. Season early July; quality shipping, drying and canning; fruit large, round, pale green with reddish blush on the sunny side. Flesh a creamy white veering to red at the pit. Tree a strong grower and a reliable bearer.

Boston. Season, July-August; quality local market home use. Fruit oval-shaped and attractive in appearance; skin deep yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow to the pit, tender and of good flavor.

PLUMS

Single Tree, 75c

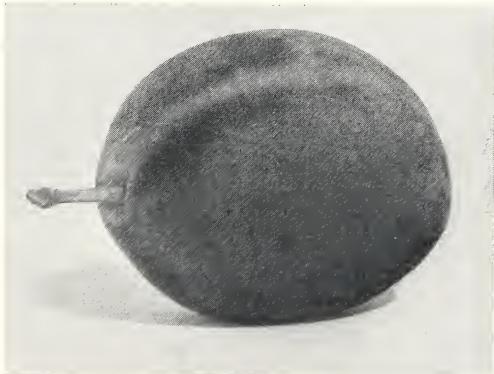
10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Apex Plumcot. A true hybrid between the plum and apricot. A valuable new fruit. We offer only one variety. Ripens the latter part of June. Beautiful yellow with red cheek, wonderful flavor, resembles both the plum and apricot; strong grower, good bearer, beautiful foliage.

Beauty Plum. Season, June; quality market and shipping. Fruit decidedly heart shaped; skin crimson sprinkled with white dots; flesh amber colored permeated with crimson, and of good flavor; pit rather small.

Climax. Season, June; quality shipping and local market. Fruit large and heart shaped; skin thick and of good protective quality, deep vermillion red in color; flesh yellow, juicy and of good flavor.



French Prune

Santa Rosa. Season, July; quality shipping and local market. Fruit large and oval in shape; skin purplish crimson in color with a pale yellow bloom; flesh mottled and streaked with crimson, juicy and of a decidedly rich plum flavor.

Burbank. Season, June-July; quality early market and home use. Fruit large egg shaped; skin bright red slightly yellow mottled; flesh a rich yellow, juicy and sweet.

Cherry. Season, June-July; quality market and home use. Fruit medium in size; skin bright red; flesh juicy and sub-acid.

Wild Goose. Season, July; quality shipping and home use. Fruit oval and of average size; skin tough, color a bright red, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, melting, sprightly and refreshing.

Wickson. Season, August; quality shipping, good keeper. Fruit symmetrical, large and heart shaped; skin cherry red to a deep scarlet in color; flesh amber, firm and sugary and of good flavor; pit small.

Satsuma. Season, August; quality culinary and local market. Fruit large and almost round in shape; skin a deep red; flesh firm, red in color, juicy and good flavor, pit small.

Yellow Egg. Season, July-August; quality canning market. Fruit very large and egg shaped; skin yellow with a sprinkling of white dots, covered with a light bloom; flesh yellow and rather acid, but sweet when the fruit is fully ripe.

Green Gage. Season, August; quality market and use. Fruit of medium size and oval; skin greenish in color and marbled with red; flesh pale green juicy, melting and of good flavor and free from the pit.

Kelsey Japan. Season, August-September; quality shipping and market, good keeper. Fruit very large and heart shaped; skin green, turning to yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of good vinous flavor—adheres slightly to the pit.

Damson. Season, September; quality preserving, jellies, etc. Fruit rather small and oval in shape; skin purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh tart and separates readily from the pit.

Becky Smith. Season, September; quality home use and local market. Fruit almost round; color red; flesh sweet, juicy and excellently flavored. The very best of the late ripening plums.

PRUNES

Single Tree, 75c

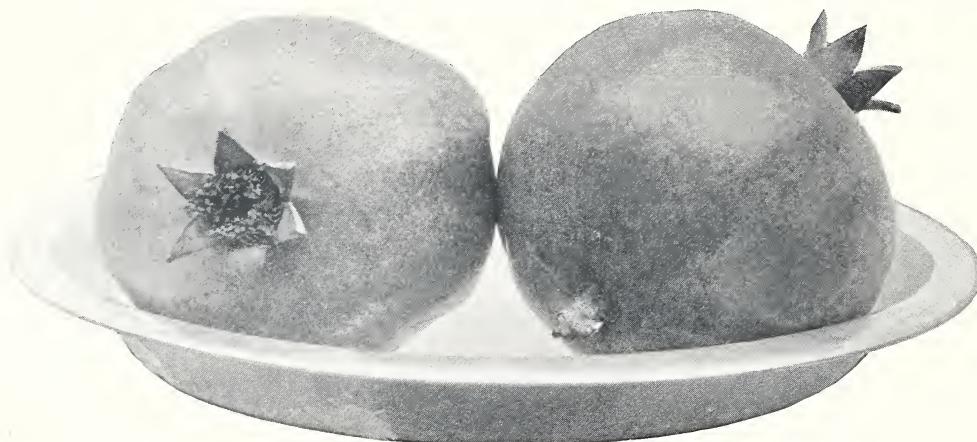
10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Sugar. Fruit very large, skin very thin, deep purple; flesh yellow, tender and sugary. Very desirable for home use. Late July.

Tragedy. A desirable early variety; large and beautiful; skin purple; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and rich. One of the best for home use or local market.

French Improved. Season, September; quality drying. Fruit large, averaging one-half larger than the ordinary French prune; skin violet purple; flesh sweet, juicy and sugary.



Wonderful Pomegranate

APRICOTS

Single Tree, 75c

10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Newcastle Early. Season, May; quality early market and home use. Fruit medium size and round in shape; skin pale orange; flesh orange color and of good flavor.

Royal. Season, June; quality canning, drying and shipping. Fruit large, roundish-oval, somewhat compressed; skin deep yellow, flushed with red; flesh moderately yellow, firm, abundant juice and of good flavor.

Pringle. Season, late June; quality canning, drying and shipping; fruit larger than Royal, otherwise similar. A regular and heavy bearer.

Moorpark. Season, July; quality canning, drying and market. Fruit extra large; skin greenish-yellow, suffused with brownish-red; flesh firm, juicy and of fine flavor, parting freely from the pit.

CHERRIES

Single Tree, 75c

10 Trees, \$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

May Duke. An early variety, large, dark red, juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor.

Black Tartarian. Season, June; quality market and shipping. Fruit large and heart shaped; skin black and glossy; flesh reddish-purple in color, of good flavor, pit rather small.

Bing. Season, July; quality market and shipping. Fruit large and heart shaped; skin nearly black and of good texture; flesh firm, sweet, meaty, of fine flavor and purplish-red in color.

English Morello. Season, July; quality local market and culinary. Fruit round cordate; skin dark red; flesh red, melting sprightly tart and of good cooking quality.

Lambert. Large to very large, rich deep red color; flesh firm and of good texture; regular and heavy bearer, ripens after the Bing.

FIGS

Single Tree, 60c

10 Trees, \$5.00; 5 at 10 rate

Listed in order of ripening

Brown Turkey. A large heavy brown fig, sometimes dark purplish brown, with strawberry red flesh; oblique in shape, with a medium long neck. Quality excellent.

Kadota. Season, August; quality canning, preserving and pickling. Fruit of good size, oblong in shape with a pronounced neck; skin thin and of a golden yellow color; flesh white, tinged with pink toward the center, with a honey-like flavor.

San Pedro Black. Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and long, ovate, little or no stalk; skin smooth, violet-black in color, shading to green at the neck; flesh reddish in color, sweet, melting, and of fine flavor.

POMEGRANATE

Single Tree, 60c

10 Trees, \$5.00; 5 at 10 rate

Wonderful. Season, October; quality local market and shipping. Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened at the ends; skin yellow overspread with red, often blushed with scarlet; flesh a rich garnet color, with abundant juice of a pleasing aromatic sub-acid flavor.

QUINCE

Single Tree, 60c

10 Trees, \$5.00; 5 at 10 rate

Pineapple. Season, August; quality home market and cooking. Fruit in shape resembles an apple, being smooth and globular; skin a light golden yellow; flesh white, tender, and of excellent flavor—can be eaten out of hand like an apple.

Smyrna. Season, September-October; quality culinary and home market. Fruit large and pear-shaped; skin a beautiful lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy and of an aromatic flavor when jellied.

PERSIMMONS

	Fuyu	Hachiya
	Single 10 Rate	Single 10 Rate
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75	\$.65
4 to 6 ft.....	1.00	.90
6 to 8 ft.....	1.10	1.00

Fuyu (Non-Astringent). Prolific bearing variety, bearing its crop very young. Shape flattened like a tomato and color a deep red. A most promising variety.

Hachiya. Fruit large, often attaining a size of 3½ to 3¾ inches, oblong in shape with a short point; skin a bright and pronounced red with darker blotches; flesh orange color.

Tamopan. Fruit somewhat flattened, with indented mark around the center larger and oblong; skin a golden yellow and of good substance; flesh abundant and of good flavor, red in color and astringent until fully ripe.

BERRY FRUITS

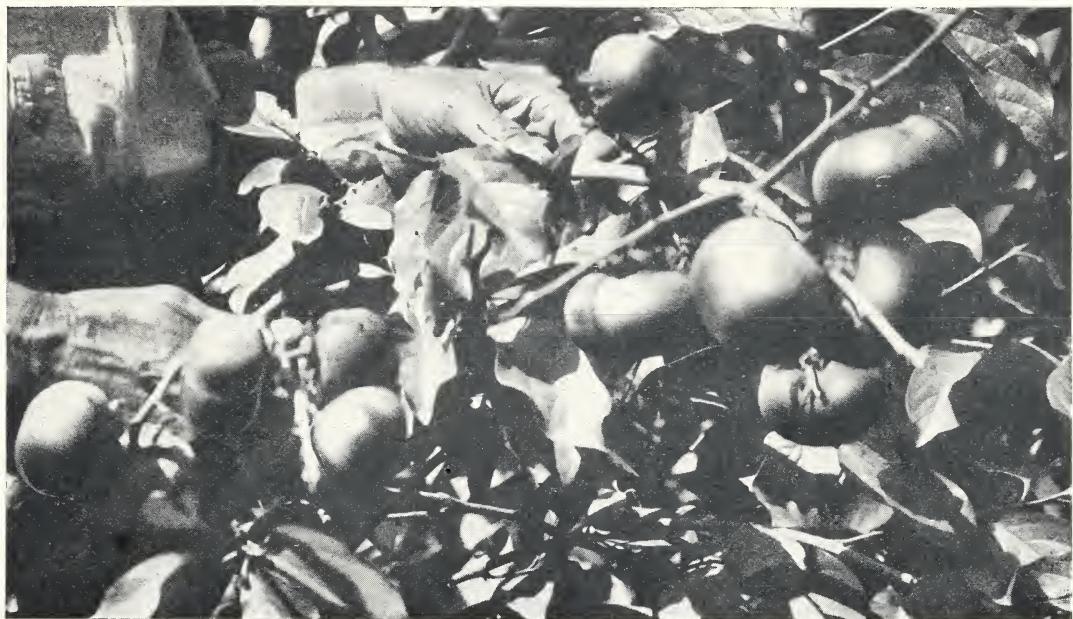
20c each; 6 plants \$1.00.

BLACKBERRIES Crandall—A sturdy, fast, upright grower. Very productive, bears fully two weeks before other types and continues throughout the season.

Cory Thornless—This berry is the Mammoth with the thorns removed. Very productive and a longer berry than the Mammoth.

Youngberry. A new introduction. It is presumed to be a cross between the Dewberry and the Loganberry and has inherited the best characteristics of each. The berries are extremely large, purplish black in color and have an unusual flavor, resembling that of the Raspberry. The vine is a vigorous grower, bearing the first year after planting, and producing very large crops thereafter. An early bearer.

RASPBERRY (Cuthbert). Standard variety valuable for market and shipping; fruit large, handsome, good color and fine flavor.



Fuyu Persimmon—a heavy bearer

Persimmons

The Japanese or Oriental persimmon has long been a much esteemed fruit in the Asiatic countries. It has been grown in California for many years, but it is gradually assuming a wider importance.

Modern marketing practices patterned after the larger fruit associations are helping to stabilize the industry and provide new outlets for the fruit. It is used at the present time for fresh fruits, dried, candied, and used for ice cream. It also has a place in cookery and many new recipes are being devised and tested by the larger schools of cookery.

Our list includes the two leading varieties, the Fuyu, a non-astringent, highly colored variety; and the Hachiya. We grow our own seedlings and use only the best. Our buds are also carefully selected.

Due to the fact that the persimmon comes into bearing at an early age, we recommend it as a good crop to interplant with the larger and slower growing trees, such as the Pecan and the Walnut.



Hachiya—An excellent Persimmon



A view of our Pecan Nursery

Pecans

So rapidly is Pecan culture increasing, it seems assured in certain favored localities, to become the major tree crop. With a demand for the nuts that is constantly in excess of the supply, there seems no reason to believe that they will ever become overplanted.

There is a continual testing of new and promising varieties and each year sees new varieties that adapt themselves to an ever widening range of growing conditions.

The list that we grow are all standard commercial varieties, tried and tested. Each one has merit and will grow and thrive if given the proper conditions.

New methods of propagation are being developed and after careful tests have been adopted. Our trees are all grown to stakes assuring fine, straight trees. They are budded low and saw-stumped. All varieties are hand-dug with an approximate 30" taproot.



Four-year Pecan Tree at San Dimas



Payne Walnut



Quercy Chestnut

Nut Fruits

WALNUTS

3 to 4 ft.....	\$.60 each; \$ 5.50 per 10
4 to 6 ft.....	.75 each; 7.00 per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	1.00 each; 9.50 per 10
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25 each; 11.50 per 10
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50 each; 13.50 per 10

Eureka. Nut large and elongated in shape; shell soft, thin and smooth; kernel of good color, plump and good flavor.

Placentia. Nut large and uniform in size; shell smooth and thin; kernel white, sweet, plump and fine flavor.

Payne. Nut large, pointed, uniform in size; shell well sealed and full; meat white. The heaviest producer of all the walnuts known. Tree somewhat slow in growth, owing to its heavy bearing habits. Undoubtedly the best variety to plant at this time.

ALMONDS

Single Tree, 75c; 10 Trees,\$6.00; 5 at 10 rate

Drakes's Seedling. Blooming period early April. Nut of medium size and roundish in shape; shell medium soft and cream color; kernel short and plump and of good color, doubles being not uncommon.

Texas Prolific. Blooming period last of March. Nut of medium size and good shape; shell soft and light colored; kernel short, plump and sweet.

CHESTNUTS

	Single	10 Rate
3 to 5 ft.....	\$2.25	\$2.00

American Sweet (Large). Five times the size of the native American sweet. Matures early and is of attractive form and color. A good bearer and a strong grower.

Progress. Medium size, high quality; a hybrid sweet that produces nuts as a very young tree.

Quercy. Nut is round and glossy, color dark, rich brown. A heavy and consistent bearer. This nut is a late bearer, maturing its crop for the holiday trade.

PECANS

	Single	10 Rate
3 to 5 ft.....	\$2.25	\$2.00
5 to 8 ft.....	2.50	2.25
8 to 12 ft.....	3.00	2.75

Schley. Considered by many to be the best all-round pecan; nut large; well filled thin shell; early and prolific bearer.

Stuart. Nut large, often from 1½ to 2 inches long and oblong in shape; shell medium thin and of a light brown color; kernel bright colored, full, and of a rich nutty flavor.

Success. A strong, rapid grower, an early and prolific bearer of large thin shell nuts. This is the variety most generally planted at Yuma.

Halbert. The most prolific bearer of all Pecans. Nut medium size, shell thin. An early ripener and a very promising western variety.

Burkett. A large, very thin shelled variety. Nuts more round than most and very uniform. Kernels plump, excellent flavor. Tree has broad spreading head, popular wherever pecans are grown.

Kincaid. Well shaped nut slightly longer than its diameter, thin shelled and a good producer. Leaf distinctive as it has petiolules of a reddish color.

Govett. Medium large nut, quite pointed at both ends, very prolific bearer and one of the thinnest shelled varieties. It is especially valuable as a cracker.

Western Schley. Medium large nut with the true Schley characteristics, that is, a much longer axis than girth. Very thin shell and an excellent cracker. It is a most prolific bearer and adapts itself to a very wide range of growing conditions.

Chestnuts, Pecans and Walnuts are all beautiful trees. Consider them as ornamentals. In any location in your grounds that is suitable for a large deciduous tree, plant one of these trees. They will give not only cool shade and a pleasing appearance, but a crop of fine nuts as well.

Sub Tropical Fruits

AVOCADOS (*Persea Gratissima*)

Prices—3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.00
4 to 6 ft.....	4.00
6 to 8 ft. specimens.....	5.00

Special price to Commercial Planters.

Puebla. Tree very rapid grower, erect with drooping branches, very prolific. Fruit obovate in shape and weight 10 to 12 ounces. Skin nearly smooth and a dark purple. Flesh yellow and has a rich flavor. Ripens November to January.

Fuerte. Tree vigorous grower. Fruit pyriform, weight 12 to 14 ounces. Skin smooth and green in color; carries a high percentage of oil and is of good flavor. Ripens from January to April. One of the leading varieties for commercial planting.

The above two varieties are the foremost commercial varieties. These are recommended to the commercial planter. The list below comprises good varieties suitable for the home planter and a selection of these trees will give the grower avocados the year around.

Ganter. Season, October to December. Skin thin, greenish; flesh green. Fruit oval, weight 12 to 18 ounces.

Linda. Season, October to May. Skin thick, purple; flesh yellow; fruit round. Weight 2 to 3 lbs.

Caliente. Season, September to October; skin thin, color purple; fruit larger than most purple varieties. An early bearer.

Anaheim. Season, May to July; skin thick, color glossy green; fruit of excellent quality; tree slender.

BUDDED LOQUATS

Champagne. Vase-like tree that produces large fruit in quite compact clusters. Very adaptable to different growing conditions.

Thale. Probably the largest loquat grown. Thin skin, tender and orange in color. Firm and meaty. A most desirable type. 3 to 4 ft. Trees, \$2.50.

FEIJOAS

Choiceana. An oblong variety of large size and excellent quality. Seedlings, 60c; balled specimens, \$2.50.



Puebla Avocado

NATAL PLUM

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). This is one of the most ornamental of all the utility plants. Shrub grows close to the ground during first few years, gradually attaining height with age. Leaves are very dark green, borne on thick thorny stems. Flowers are pure white and rather inconspicuous. Fruit turns a very bright red when ripe and is very tart in taste. Makes delicious jelly of a beautiful color. Gallon containers, 60c.

GUAVAS

Strawberry Guava. Fruit about the size of large strawberries, and round, and a deep reddish brown color. Very desirable as a table fruit or for jams and jellies.

Yellow Strawberry Guava. Fruit larger than the red variety and yellow in color. Gallon containers, 60c.

GRAPES

15c each; \$1.00 per 10.
Concords 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Red Malaga. A fine new shipping grape. Color deep red shading to purplish-blue. Has very wonderful keeping qualities.

Black Morocco. Vigorous growing vine having large bunches of very large, round fruit. Color a dull purple. A fair shipper, but hard to pack due to the extreme size of the bunches.

Black Monukka (seedless). Season, August; quality shipping, market and home use. Fruit of even size and about one-third larger than Thompson Seedless; skin dark red to black when fully ripe; flesh abundant, sweetly aciduous, tender and cracking.

Rose of Peru (Black Prince). Season, October; quality table and home market. Fruit large and round, borne in large shouldered bunches; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy and of a slightly vinous flavor.

Mission. Season, September; quality wine and table. Fruit medium size and round in shape; skin purplish-black; flesh sweet and delicious.

Flame Tokay. Season, September; quality shipping, market and table. Fruit large, bunches often weighing eight and nine pounds; skin red in color, covered with a lilac bloom; flesh firm, juicy, abundant and of fine flavor.

Malvoise. A strong growing vine producing large, loose bunches. Fruit large, oblong, reddish-black, with a faint bloom.

Thompson Seedless. Season, August; quality raisin and table. Fruit oval in shape and seedless; skin greenish-yellow turning to bright yellow when fully ripe; flesh abundant and of good flavor.

Matero. One of the leading juice grapes grown in California, heavy bearer. Has a tough, heavy skin. Stands rain and moisture without splitting on the vine. One of the best shipping grapes.

Concord. Season, August; quality table, shipping and for grape juice. Fruit large and round; skin glossy black covered with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender and a delightful musky flavor; fine for jelly.



View of our Citrus Nursery

Citrus

ORANGES

Washington Navel. The standard early orange for commercial planting in California. Tree of moderate growth, nearly thornless and an early and regular bearer. Fruit large, free from rag and seedless. Possesses a flavor peculiarly its own. An excellent shipper. Ripens from December to February.

Valencia Late. The leading variety for summer shipping. Its lateness in ripening and the fact that it will remain on the tree in perfect condition until late fall makes it a most popular variety for commercial planting. The Valencia Late and Washington Navel are the two varieties most extensively planted in California and make it possible to pick and ship ripe oranges every day in the year.

LEMONS

Eureka. The most extensively planted variety in California. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer, blooming and setting fruit every month in the year, nearly thornless. Fruit medium to large, peel smooth and of good texture. Abundant juice and little pulp. One of the best commercial varieties.

Lisbon. Tree an upright grower, thorny, very vigorous, a good bearer. Fruit of the best quality and nearly seedless. Considered superior to any other lemon by many growers.

NAVELS, VALENCIAS, LEMONS

	Single Tree	10 Trees
½ to ⅔.....	\$2.25	\$2.00
⅔ to ¾.....	2.50	2.25

POMELOS

Marsh Seedless. The favorite variety for commercial planting in California. Tree a strong vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Fruit medium and practically seedless. Quality good. Season January to July. Being planted extensively in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, and Arizona.

½ to ⅔.....	\$2.10	\$1.90
⅔ to ¾.....	2.25	2.10

Standard Kid Glove Oranges

Dancy Tangerine. A favorite for commercial planting. Tree a strong upright grower and a heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, flattened and very highly colored. Flesh dark orange. Very juicy. Season February to May.

Prices—	
½ to ⅔.....	\$2.25
⅔ to ¾.....	2.75

SCARCE AND RARE VARIETIES OF CITRUS

We can furnish the following in limited numbers at \$2.50 each:

Tahati Lime	Sweet Lemon
Mexican Lime	Citrus Limonium
Navelencia Orange	Joppa
Thompson Improved	Cedrola
Navel	Sampson Tangelo
St. Michael	Citron of Commerce
King Mandarin	Sweet Lime
Willow-Leaved Mandarin	Ponderosa Lemon
Ruby blood	Kumquat

Selected Citrus Buds

The foundation of a citrus tree is the seedling. The variety and quality of a citrus tree is dependent on the bud that is inserted in the seedling. The buds that we use are cut from trees of standard variety whose record of bearing habit and general health is the best.

Both the seed from which the seedling is grown and the bud which forms the tree are furnished us by the Fruit Growers Supply Company.

We have a large stock of citrus for delivery in 1930 and most of the varieties can be furnished on sweet and sour root stocks. We invite the inspection of the most exacting buyer and are always glad to show our citrus nursery.

1931 Contracts. To the planter that is not ready to plant in 1930 or who cannot obtain trees, we will contract for delivery in 1931. By doing this he will assure himself of the trees and can obtain a somewhat lower price. Ask us about 1931 contracts.

TO THE COMMERCIAL PLANTER

In pricing this catalog prices are based on the average sales. The planter who is contemplating buying a large number of trees is justly entitled to a closer price. To anyone who is in the market for a good sized commercial planting, we will be pleased to give quotations in hundred or thousand lots as the person buying might wish.

PLANTING SERVICE

We are always pleased to consult with our patrons with reference to the soils and climate of their particular locality as regards their adaptability for the growing of the different varieties of fruit trees, also methods of planting, irrigation, cultivation, fertilization, etc., and whenever necessary or possible for us to do so, we will be glad to personally look over their properties.

HINTS FOR PLANTING

When preparing holes for material to be planted bareroot, dig the hole at least a foot larger than the extreme spread of the roots. This will prevent their being cramped and will insure a good root development. Holes for potted or balled plants need only be the size of the ball or the container that they are in.

Place the plant in the hole and fill about three-quarters full of TOP SOIL, tamping it well as it is being filled. Fill the hole with water and allow to stand until the following day before adding the balance of the soil. The reason for this is to prevent the forming of air pockets around the roots, which will often cause the plant to die.

In handling balled plants never lift or carry a plant by its stem. The weight of the ball of earth will often cause the earth to crack or break, thus exposing the roots to the air. Always carry balled material by placing one hand below the ball. The burlap with which it is wrapped need not be removed as it will rot when placed in the earth. DO NOT TAMP EARTH WHEN PLANTING BALLED MATERIAL.

To plant shrubs that are established in containers it is only necessary to cut the container on each side from top to bottom. It is then possible to break the can apart and remove the plant with the earth in which it was established.

When deciduous trees are removed from the nursery row their root systems are quite heavily cut. In order to compensate for this it is necessary to prune back the top to balance the top and root systems. No pruning is necessary for balled plants or those established in pots or cans.

PRICES FOR THE SEASON OF 1930

Prices noted in this catalog supercede and cancel all previous lists and are subject to change without notice.

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Number of trees or plants on an acre at given distances apart

Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
8 feet.....	680	785
9 feet.....	537	620
10 feet.....	435	502
12 feet.....	302	348
14 feet.....	222	256
15 feet.....	193	222
16 feet.....	170	195
18 feet.....	134	154
20 feet.....	109	125
22 feet.....	90	104
24 feet.....	75	86
25 feet.....	69	70
30 feet.....	48	55
35 feet.....	35	40
40 feet.....	27	31
50 feet.....	18	20
60 feet.....	12	13
66 feet Pecans	10	11

Best Time To Plant

Citrus Trees.....	January to June
Olive Trees.....	February to May
Avocado Trees.....	November to May
Berry Plants.....	January to March
Deciduous Fruit Trees.....	January to March
Deciduous Shade Trees.....	January to March
Deciduous Shrubs.....	January to March
Evergreen Trees.....	November to June
Roses—Dormant.....	January to March
Bedding Plants.....	January to April
Palms.....	January to July

All ornamentals established in pots or containers can be planted during any month of the year.

SPRAYING GUIDE

PEST	CONTROL	PROPORTIONS	METHOD OF APPLICATION
APHIS (Plant Lice)	Nicotine Sulphate (Black Leaf 40)	1 to 500	Hand Sprayer or larger outfit if required. Wherever insects occurs.
BORER	Arsenate of Lead and Weak Soapsuds	½ oz. to 1 gal. Water	Spray on Trees when buds swell in Spring.
BROWN ROT	Bordeaux Spray	1 lb. to 4 gals. Water	Spray when buds first show and when buds are half open.
CODLING MOTH	Arsenate of Lead	1 oz. to 2½ gal. Water	(1) When petals fall. (2) Three weeks later. (3) Ten weeks after fall of petals (4) Four weeks later.
MEALY BUG	Emulsion Oil Spray	1 pt. to 2 gal.	Spray when Plants are dormant, or on Evergreens whenever bugs appear.
MILDEW	Dry Lime, Sulphur (Distilled Sulphur)	Straight	Whenever the fungus appears during the seasons by dusting on plant's leaves.
PEACH LEAF CURL	Dry Lime Sulphur	1 lb. to 4 gals.	Spray when buds swell in spring.
RED SPIDER	Dry Lime, Sulphur and Lime Sulphur Spray	(1) Straight (2) 1 oz. to 1 gal. of Water	In Summer whenever spiders appear.
SCALE	Emulsion Oil (Volek)	1 to 10 or 1 to 20	All through season when the scale appears. (Keep ants controlled)
SNAILS and SLUGS	Arsenate of Lead	1 oz. to 3 gals.	Spray whenever leaves are eaten by the pests.

When mixing spraying materials it is a good plan to have the water a weak solution of soapsuds, as this will enable the poisonous material to stick to the leaves, branches or fruit more readily, as the case may be. Whenever possible, lukewarm water should be used when mixing, as the higher temperature of the water will make the materials put into the water a great deal more soluble.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION *for CULTIVATION and IRRIGATION*

Most of the trouble experienced by the layman in growing hardy and excellent specimens of ornamental plants can be traced to improper cultivation, fertilizing or pruning. The care of such plants does not require the services of an expert. If the following instructions are carried out, the amateur will have success.

All upright growing shrubs should be cultivated after each irrigation, working the soil to a fine mulch to a depth of three to six inches. This work should be done as soon as the soil can be worked without sticking to the cultivating tool. Each plant should be cultivated over an area as large as the plant itself is in circumference and the ground loosened to the same depth each time. Frequent cultivation will hold the moisture at the roots and cut your water bills.

Another way in which to conserve water and save yourself a great deal of hard manual labor is to fill the irrigation basin around the plant with three to six inches of lawn clippings, straw or leaves. When it is time to irrigate again, do not remove this material, just let the water run in and fill the basin.

Very often it is the case that plants get too much water as well as too little, however, you

must be governed by the soil itself. A sandy loam will require frequent irrigation, in some cases every few days, while a heavy clay soil properly cultivated will go four to six weeks without water. One should study the individual plants to determine the quantity of water necessary to keep it in the best of condition. Plants with small dry appearing leaves have a close cellular structure and will thrive on very little water; while those with thick, fleshy leaves and loose cell structure require an abundance of water. Do not treat them alike, study the plant, watch the reaction to irrigating. Don't just sprinkle with water, dig basins and fill with sufficient water to reach the feeding roots.

When plants are first put out, it is not usually necessary to add fertilizer to the soil. This is particularly true of "Bare Root Plants." The first tender roots put out by the plant are very easily burned by hot fertilizers. It is perfectly safe to wait at least six months before adding any fertilizer to the soil. For the amateur it is probably advisable to use well rotted barnyard manure, but don't use too much. One or two spades full every six months is sufficient for a full grown shrub, varying the amount according to the size of the plant.

PRUNING

Many people who really wish to keep their shrubs and trees in prime condition are very reluctant to do any pruning for fear of ruining the plant. Consider just what the pruning is to accomplish, whether for bloom, fruit, open growth or hedge effect, then study the individual plant and you will soon discover just where the fruit is borne, on what branches the bloom appears and whether on one or two-year-old wood. For instance, most of the "Red Berry" plants produce berries on branches two years old and never produce a second crop on the same wood, therefore when these branches have served their purpose they should be removed to allow the plant to develop new producing branches. This will also help to keep the plant down to an even size year after year, always keeping new growth in evidence.

Some of the "Spring Bloomers" may be treated in the same manner, such as Spireas, Syringas, Weigelias, etc. All should be pruned after the most beautiful blooming period of the plant has passed.

Don't make the common mistake of letting a plant grow until unsightly before cutting it back. Such method not only destroys the natural beauty of the plants' shape, but reduces the bloom or fruit to a minimum, and soon you will have an unsightly lot of plants, all looking alike.

Plants grown strictly for foliage may be broadly classified as follows: The "loose type" and the "solid type," the latter need little pruning. The loose type or open growers are usually spoiled in pruning. During the winter the tallest branches should be thinned out to keep the plant at a consistently beautiful size and shape. Select the branches that have grown too tall and cut them out well down in the plant. Do not select too many stems from one part of the plant or their removal will leave a decided "hole" that will be some time in filling; select from all parts of the plant as evenly as possible. Don't trim on top only, such practice will soon ruin the appearance.

There is not sufficient space in this catalog to cover the pruning of deciduous or citrus trees, however, we will be only too glad to furnish any information to cover your particular needs.

SPRAYING

Spraying is very important in the culture of plants and receives far too little attention by the average person. There are many different insects and fungus pests that must be controlled if good, hardy and healthy plants are to be obtained. For this purpose we have prepared a condensed spray-

ing calendar for your guide on the last page of this catalog. It lists the various insects or fungus and the most efficient method for their control.

There are several small spraying and dusting machines on the market that will make this work easy for you. We carry in stock all necessary equipment for every spraying need.

HOW TO REACH Hobbs-Gregg Nurseries, Inc.

Drive out to San Dimas—it's a beautiful trip from any direction—and see one of the most complete and beautiful salesyards in East Los Angeles County. : : :



The HOBBS-GREGG NURSERIES, INC., agree to exercise the greatest care to keep their stock true to name, but will not be liable at any time for an amount greater than the original sum paid.

All orders are booked with the understanding that they shall be void should injury befall the stock from flood, drouth, frost, blight, or other injury beyond the control of the HOBBS-GREGG NURSERIES, INC.

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